

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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#### DEATHS.

On the 30th July, at Oldenburg, Germany, the wife of E. ROHRSTADT, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.  
On the 26th, at "Taikoo," Tientsin, the wife of G. T. EDKINS, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

STEWART, AGNEW.—On the 4th July, at Rougham Parish Church, near Bury St. Edmunds, by the Rev. B. S. Fryer, HUNTON ARTHUR STEWART, second son of Hinton D. Stewart, Esq., of 21, Courtfield-road, London, S.W., and Sirathgarry, Blair Atholl, N.B., to DOROTHY, daughter of George W. Agnew, Esq., M.P., of Rougham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

#### DEATHS.

On the 25th July, 1906, at Bombay, Lieut. HENRY MORLAND, Royal Indian Marine, only son of the late Capt. Sir Henry Morland, Indian Navy, to LILIAN, only daughter of W. J. Crighton, Esq., of Whalley Range, Manchester.

#### DEATHS.

On the 28th, at Ardcho, Kuling, ALICE, third daughter of the late James Johnston, Banker, Dumfries, Scotland.  
On the 3rd instant, at the Shanghai General Hospital, LEONILDA, wife of Mr. A. Hahn, of Hongkong.  
Died at the Peak Hospital, on the 10th Aug., 1906, SAUL ABDULLA JOSEPH, aged 56, deeply regretted.  
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#### THE TRAM-WRECKERS.

for careless residents to allow foul matter to accumulate on their premises, and people would have the guarantee that the city was made sweet and clean every morning. The experiment, we remarked, would be watched with much interest in Hongkong, because the question of the removal of night soil is of as much importance in this Colony as in the south. Obviously, it is extremely desirable that the authorities should control the cleansing of the city and the disposal of the night-soil instead of leaving such matters in the hands of private individuals. In highly civilised centres the municipality might safely trust to the sense of the people to see that the household refuse was periodically removed, but where there is a large shifting population whose sense of the value of cleanliness is not too highly developed and who are inclined to risk the danger of disease rather than expend a trifle in securing the service of night-soil coolies, it is the duty of the city authorities to undertake the work by the creation of a special department, such as exists in every city of any size or pretension in western countries. The experiment proposed in Singapore was therefore of more than passing interest, and if there were any who failed to appreciate the scheme, they were content to await the result of the experiment before declaring their objections to it. But the proposal has been killed before it has been acted upon, and that by no less a person than Professor Simpson, the sanitary expert who is to reform the health conditions of Singapore. Professor Simpson wrote to the Colonial Secretary remarking that he had ascertained from careful inspection of houses in Singapore that night-soil is removed daily from houses in the more crowded and central districts of the town and that removal is effected at a cost of from 25 cts. to 50 cts. a month, whilst at a number of factories where there are a large number of latrines the charge is 70 cts. The cost of collection on alternate days was estimated at \$20,000 per annum independent of the cost of disposal at sea, and this was to be for one of the smallest sanitary districts covering a few acres which, when compared with the portions of the town which would have to be ultimately served, is not a twentieth part. In his opinion if it were not too late the scheme should be postponed and the existing system continued under strict supervision until it was decided what system should be adopted for the whole town. The President of the Singapore Municipality explained to the Commissioners, who looked as if they felt inclined to disregard Professor Simpson's advice, that the letter from Government was practically a "command to stop" the continuance of the scheme. He personally regretted receiving the letter as it meant putting the hands of the clock back three years or so and going on with the old method of disposing of night-soil. The *Singapore Free Press* remarked sarcastically that "It is a compliment to call the present private collection system, paid for privately, arranged privately with irresponsible Chinese coolies, at whose mercy the whole town might be placed, in case of a strike, disposed at haphazard, and only kept from being extremely offensive by police regulations. The layman can as easily regulate the system as Professor Simpson can destructively criticise the attempt at a system devised by the city Engineer. What the community wants, however, is constructive criticism. If the pail system will not answer, is the Professor prepared to recommend a system of water closets and underground drainage, with a sewage outfall at a distance from the town? Will he recommend the sewage to the soil, or to the sea?" It is indeed unfortunate that the scheme should have been blighted in the bud, and it is hardly conceivable how a sanitary authority should condemn any attempt to improve the conditions of the city. It may be that the *amour propre* of the great health expert was wounded by the suggestion, that the Municipal Commissioners could have sanitary ideas which had not been submitted to the inspection of his highness. At all events he has given the scheme a set back. Whether he will devise anything more satisfactory remains to be seen. Now that we in Hongkong are deprived of the lesson which would have been furnished by Singapore there is no reason why the idea should not be taken up by our sanitary authorities, for we assume that the majority of people would support the Board if it seriously proposed to undertake the removal and disposal of the night-soil.

#### THE TRAM-WRECKERS.

Much satisfaction will be felt by a large number of residents in Hongkong, and especially by that large section of the community which makes use of the tram-cars, when it is learned that one of the gang responsible for the numerous attempts made recently to derail the cars has been caught red-handed at his nefarious and rascally work. We now discover that at least one of the perpetrators of these outrages is a youth of 14 years, and a sampan boy at that. When case after case was reported of iron bolts being found wedged into the rails we naturally thought that some class, whose income was affected by the running of the cars, had decided to revenge themselves by inspiring travellers with terror lest they be injured or killed as the result of the tram-wreckers' efforts. But what object can a sampan "man" hope to attain by wrecking the cars? The deed savours of lunacy more than anything else. One would not be surprised to find that the person who was accused to-day before the Magistrate at the Police Court is not quite right in his mind; that he is, in fact, a monomaniac. No sane individual would go on

#### THE TRAM-WRECKERS.

day after day laying traps for the tram-cars, the knowledge that the police were on his track would deter him from risking his liberty. In some countries the accused would have stood little chance of ever reaching the goal precincts after being caught laying obstructions on the car lines. He would have been lynched on the spot, and possibly there would have been few who would have pitied the victim although they might have deplored the act. But here we are law-abiding and imbued with a keen sense of the majesty of the law. The accused was taken before the magistrate, and what happened then? He was ordered to receive a whipping at the hands of his parents. Does anybody pretend to believe that the punishment fits the crime? The scamp had endangered the lives of half those living at West Point. He had done so not once or twice but repeatedly. If he had not been the actual culprit on each occasion it is safe to assume that he had a guilty knowledge of what was being done. True, he is only 14 years of age, but sampan people of 14 years have the wisdom of the serpent. They are reared in a rough school and have to fend for themselves from childhood; there is little they do not know. They have a full sense of their responsibility. A whipping to such people is like an extra breakfast in the morning. Supposing that the accused charged to-day is the member of a gang of hooligans banded together to damage the cars, is a whipping likely to give them a wholesome fear of the consequences of continuing their dastardly practices? Hardly. The Magistrate, we

#### THE TRAM-WRECKERS.

feel, was unduly lenient and the young rogue may congratulate himself that he did not come up for sentence before a tribunal of tram-car patrons, for he would have rued the day that he commenced to obstruct the lines. However, there is some consolation in the fact that the police have managed to bring one offender to book. It may lead to the demoralisation of the gang, but we trust that no effort will be relaxed to discover any others who may be concerned in the attempt to derail the cars. Such projects against life and property must be stamped out so that people may travel by the cars in perfect safety. The next person accused of being implicated as a tram-wrecker will, we venture to hope, receive a lesson from the Magistrate which will last him through life and strike fear into the hearts of his companions in vice.

#### THE TRAM-WRECKERS.

The gloomy forecast, which the chairman of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., had to hold out to the meeting of shareholders last March, had considerably dampened the enthusiasm of a large number of investors in the stocks of what must be considered the leading industry of the Colony. The setting aside of eight hundred thousand dollars to provide for forward commitments in view of an adverse market, was a contingency such as none had expected but which had given cause for considerable alarm in the earlier months of the year. That the provision was called for the then outlook of the sugar market of the world justified the extreme step as a financial measure of precaution. According to expert statistics of the world's sugar supplies an enormously larger area had been placed under cultivation in the beet growing countries of Europe. The crop had been an inordinately bountiful one and the consequence was that with a large supply of beet at hand in Europe and the correspondingly lower prices ruling, the demand for cane sugar slackened and prices fell in consequence. The campaign for the year was not at the time finally determined. Spring results were awaited before it could be finally settled what would be the progress of the sugar-market in the Farther East. Fortunately for sugar merchants and refiners, contrary to all expectations, the result of the later crops fell short of anticipations while the growing demand for the commodity continued unabated. Following the laws of supply and demand the downward course in the price of raw cane was promptly arrested, and a reaction gradually set in which has since steadily sent up prices far above the average ruling for some time and allowing, in fact, for a fair margin of profit to merchants and dealers who, in averaging their purchases between the two extreme rates that had obtained, found themselves in the comfortable position of gainers by their timely and, as it proved to be, successful operations. Indeed, if our information does not err, at one time it paid Hongkong to export the raw cane sugar to European markets even without passing the product through the mills. Now that the refined article commands a favourable price in Eastern markets it goes without saying that the wonted activity at the East Point and Quarry Bay refineries has been resumed. Japan at no remote past was also considered a determining factor in the prosperity of the great industry of our island. It will have to be reckoned with in the future; but the reverses of one of its leading refineries give courage to the locally managed concerns. The result of the half-year for the Japan Sugar Refining Company of Osaka has been most unsatisfactory, showing a deficit of over ¥180,000. The unfavourable sugar market is responsible, so it is said, for the loss. It has been decided that the special reserve, amounting to ¥250,000, shall be drawn upon to make good the deficit and to pay a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. The total amount of losses on the working for the half-year just ended has been ¥201,342. At the half-yearly general meeting of the Osaka company, the most heated debate ensued on the report. Mr. Morishita, a shareholder, opened the proceedings with a

#### THE TRAM-WRECKERS.

motion to appoint a committee to investigate the report and accounts. The speaker thought it strange that the company, which for many years had earned such large profits, should have lost so heavily in six months. The motion was followed by an animated debate, and finally the Chairman suggested that the meeting be adjourned a fortnight, and in the meantime that the accounts be carefully examined by shareholders before approval. This suggestion was adopted. It has been stated that Japanese competition in the sugar trade must be reckoned with in the same way as in other branches of commerce. To appreciate the determination our allies intend to exercise in order not to be left behind in the race for commercial supremacy, we need only cite the fact that the Daiichi Sugar Refining Company has decided to increase the capital by ¥1,000,000, as also has the Osaka Refining Company. It is reported that the Osaka company is to establish a branch in Formosa. A refining company is being floated in Yokohama with a capital of ¥2,500,000, and the shares are now on the market. A proposal is on foot among capitalists of Osaka and Tokio to establish a refinery in Formosa with a capital of ¥1,000,000, and another company will probably be formed in Nagoya. It is probable that greater Japanese competition will have to be faced in the future than in the past, but we have confidence enough in the administrative abilities of the local companies to express the conviction that, given a fair field and no favour, Hongkong can hold its own against any competitor.

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#### THE TRAM-WRECKERS.

Governor had stated that if the price paid for Tanjong Pagar should prove exorbitant the Colony might have to wait before carrying out other improvements and would have to look out for new sources of revenue. That was the situation now upon them. Who is going to make good the interest on this loan now to be raised? It must fall upon the revenues of the Colony. To preserve the trade of the Colony the development of Tanjong Pagar and the improvement of the Singapore river are necessary. After another speaker had described the present as a crisis in the history of Singapore, the original resolution was put to the meeting and carried with but two dissenting votes. It was also agreed that the Committee of the Singapore branch of the Straits Settlements Association be requested to convey to his Excellency the Governor the terms of the motion carried at that meeting. It is hardly conceivable that the Straits Government will stultify itself to the extent of withdrawing from the ambitious schemes into which it had committed the Colony. That they are projects of enormous magnitude none can deny, but that it should be difficult, if not impossible, for Singapore to raise out of its ordinary revenue the sums required for interest and sinking fund, it is equally certain.

#### THE TRAM-WRECKERS.

The prospects of the revenue of the Colony under the head of Opium Farm being maintained at present figures, when the new grant is allotted, have already been stated to be anything but reassuring. Indeed, it may be expected that, from a number of causes, the Colony cannot hope to be offered anything except a notable reduction in the price for the exclusive privilege of dealing in opium within the Colony and its dependencies, for the next triennial term. The prices obtained for the various farms in the Straits Settlements have, in the past, furnished an indication of what Hongkong might be led to expect for the same monopoly during a like currency of the licence here. The tenders for the triennial period of the Opium and Liquors Farms in the Straits, commencing January 1, 1907, were opened at the Colonial Secretariat at Singapore on the 2nd inst. From the *Singapore Free Press* it is learnt that three tenders were received by Government, for the Singapore Opium and Spirit Farms, viz.,

#### THE TRAM-WRECKERS.

Chop Sin Chin Ho Bee (present Farm Singapore) ..... \$295,000  
Mr. Chea Chen Eok ..... 245,000  
Mr. Chea Chew Ewe ..... 235,000  
The present tender is \$365,000, being a decrease of \$70,000 per month. The offers are for the combined farms, however. Simply for the opium licence the amount tendered is \$240,000 and for the Spirits \$55,000. The revenue in the Singapore Estimates for the current year works out to give the following:—

#### THE TRAM-WRECKERS.

Present Licence. Future. Diminution per annum.  
Singapore Opium ..... \$240,000 ..... \$220,000 ..... \$20,000  
Singapore Spirits ..... 55,000 ..... 50,000 ..... 5,000  
Malacca Opium ..... 70,000 (est) 30,000 ..... 40,000  
Malacca Spirits ..... 5,000 ..... 5,000 ..... —  
The reduction is an appreciable one. Singapore will have to do without \$1,572,000, annually, in the next three years' revenue. Malacca shows an advance of \$48,000 per annum, but Singapore and Penang together mark an annual decrease of \$1,620,000; result, \$1,572,000 less than hitherto. The proportion in the fall for Singapore alone represents 15.79 per cent. in the principal source of revenue. Applying the same ratio of reduction to Hongkong the Colony might be prepared to be offered, in round figures, \$143,000 against the \$170,000 now paid by the Farmers. The monthly difference to the Colonial revenue should then be one of \$27,000, equal to \$324,000 per annum. It may be premature to discuss the probable loss, to the Colony by a diminished Opium licence fee; but judging from the results attained in Singapore we should be in a position to arrive at the approximate figure likely to be fetched on the 31st inst. for the Opium Monopoly when tenders fall due on that date.

#### THE TRAM-WRECKERS.

It is not often that the Far Eastern commercial community have to call to question the probity of a section of the elements constituting the mercantile class—whether in the character of principals or agents—in China. The honesty and integrity of the business population are well-known characteristics of the traders in the gorgeous East, and when any disturbing factor arises to threaten the good name enjoyed by the exponents of the commercial interests in these parts, it always merits notice and consideration. As a body the representatives of the Hongkong stock exchange are gentlemen who have deservedly won high esteem and credit with investors and speculators in Hongkong. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of Shanghai wherewith Hongkong maintains a community of interest by virtue of its daily, not to say almost hourly, transactions carried on between the two places. Reviewing the week's share business on the 2nd inst., Messrs. A. Sullivan & Co. thus comment on the birth of a set of commercial parasites whose existence it would be detrimental to tolerate and whose extinction it should be the duty and endeavour of honest investors and operators to secure. "Unfortunately, for our market's stability, there is an ugly element springing up in our midst which threatens disaster unless checked—that of the jobbing broker, who openly jobs in 'futures' only and by whose manipulations on paper the intrinsic values of

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## HONGKONG AND WHAMPONG DOCK CO.

## HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The report of the board of directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of the company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, is as follows:

To the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.  
Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you their report, with a statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1906. The net profit for the six months, after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to \$403,256.44 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account

and from this have to be deducted—  
Directors' fees \$10,000  
Auditors' fees 750.00  
10,750.00

leaving available for appropriation \$392,506.44

The directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 12% or \$3,000,000 be paid to the shareholders, that \$3,000,000 be written from the value of Kowloon Docks, \$1,712.45 from the Cosmopolitan Dock, \$24,360.00 from the Floating Plant, and the balance \$392,506.44 be carried to the new account.

During the past six months a steamer for the Yangtze River, 6 wooden lighters and 4 large steam launches have been completed and delivered.

The electric drive at the saw mill is not yet completed, owing to the delay in delivering the large twin cable. It has now arrived and is in place; we expect to make a start with this plant about the middle of August.

The 40-ton electric crane referred to in the last report has proved of great service in building the large boilers for the Yangtze river-steamers. With the old crane these boilers could not have been completed in time.

C. P. CHATER,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1906.

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

## Assets.

June 30, 1906.

To value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last statement \$100,000.00

Kowloon

To value of Kowloon Docks, as per last statement \$1,396,934.71

To amount paid in connection with purchase of H. H. I. L. 66 2,750.00

To final payment account new drawing office 700.00

To amount paid on account of new electric installation 5,879.00

To final payment in connection with new accumulator 2,635.00

To final payment in connection with 8-ton locomotive crane 2,254.00

To cost of 12 motors and twin cables for saw mill 20,524.00

To cost of 3 motors, &c., for boiler shop 4,502.00

To cost of new machines for engine shop 400.00

2,436,578.71

Cosmopolitan.

To value of Cosmopolitan Dock, as per last statement \$3,712.45

To value of Tugs, Dredgers, Launches and Lighters 487,205.89

To sundry debtors 429,742.16

To work in progress 100,510.65

To value of material on hand 1,543,523.72

1,644,043.88

\$5,399,283.09

Liabilities.

June 30th, 1906.

By shareholders for 50,000 shares of \$5 each, fully paid up \$2,500,000.00

admission

loan \$2,000.00

Less repayments 17,118.21

2,881,171.79

Marine Insurance account 57,500.00

sundry creditors 2,044,855.68

balance of profit brought forward from last account \$362,232.10

profit 403,256.44

765,488.54

\$5,399,283.09

## REVENUE ACCOUNT.

## 30th June, 1906.

To Interest \$62,637.20

Crown Rent 3,119.05

Pie Insurance 3,251.81

Office Expenses, Salaries, Stationery and Rent of Head Office 36,693.81

Legal Expenses 1,400.67

Marine Insurance Account 8,000.00

Towage 136.38

Dredger 6,462.52

Profit 403,256.44

\$525,045.90

1st January to 30th June, 1906.

By Net Earnings of the Company's three Establishments \$523,912.16

Bonus on Insurance Premiums, &c. 1,133.74

\$525,045.90

E. & O. E.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1906.

W. WILSON,  
Acting Chief Manager.

T. J. ROSE,  
Secretary.

We have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Company and hereby certify that the above Statements are in accordance therewith.

H. U. JEFFRIES,  
H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Auditors.

It is reported from Seoul that the wedding of the Crown Prince is to take place on the 28th of the 8th month (old style). It was originally arranged that the Treasury should disburse a sum of 1,200,000 yen to meet the expenses, but the Resident-General interfered and cut down the estimate to 500,000, a reduction of a round million. It is recalled that the wedding of the Japanese Crown Prince cost only 500,000.

## A CONCRETE QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday the question of concreting the ground floors of certain houses at Mongkok, again came up, when the Hon. the President read the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the subject, and moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Shelton Hooper seconded the motion, and in doing so he took the opportunity of calling the attention of the Board to the way in which complaints were made, and the means taken to rectify them. They had two distinct cases before them: one of 16 houses at Mongkok, and the other of two European houses at Tsing-tai-tai. Taking the first 16 houses at Mongkok they were built according to laws and ordinances made under the supervision of an architect who had a good knowledge of good and bad material—at least they might presume so from the time he had had the honour to serve in the Public Works Department. A complaint was sent in by a senior inspector that these floors were out of order. The speaker asked the inspector when he visited the houses, whether there was anything more wrong with the floors than he saw on his face. The reply was that there was not, but the next thing the speaker heard was that another inspection had been made, and that an order was given to re-concrete the whole of the ground floors of five of these houses. It seemed to him to be analogous to the case of the doctor who was consulted about a case of venereal disease, and he said that the doctor had cut out the flesh, down to the bone, to see if he could find any serious defect in the patient's flesh. There was no justification for any professional man's supposing that this peeling of the surface was due to the ground underneath. The floors of the sixteen houses he would characterise as fair; the majority of them good; and he was using a very mild adjective when he said fair. The floors, which they dug up with great and costly machinery, by six inches of concrete, and only in some few cases was one inch deleteriously affected by water at the bottom. The President, who was a member of the committee, and the speaker had no hesitation in saying that the floor was good, and ordered it to be made good again at the public expense. He now asked members to avail themselves of the opportunity of looking at the second case which dealt with backyards in Tsing-tai-tai. The yards there were concreted with two inches of cement. He secured some concrete from one of the yards which was ordered to be re-concreted, and this, said Mr. Hooper, placing a few pounds of it on the table before the Director of Public Works, "is a sample of it." He did not think it required an expert, but only a man, woman or child with a little common sense, to see that it was perfectly impervious.

Mr. Humphreys was sure everybody in Hongkong ought to be grateful to Mr. Shelton Hooper for what he had said yesterday. He said the same time he thought it a pity that every time there was a difference of opinion between members of the Public Works Department and the Sanitary Board, a committee should be sent to examine. He thought in such cases it would be better to give the landlord the benefit of the doubt at once, and tell him to repair his yard. Section 112 of the Ordinance was not quite clear about the re-concreting of yards. It simply said the landlord or owner should make it good. In nearly every instance the speaker seemed to be a difference of opinion as to what was making good, and if the landlord had, as he had, frequently, in the past, to re-concrete yards, he was being put to a great expense which was absolutely unnecessary. He moved—"That in future cases where the surface concrete of yards is broken or is considered unsatisfactory, and where a difference of opinion exists between the Sanitary Board and the Public Works Department, that the landlord be called upon to repair such yards and not to re-concrete them."

Mr. Lau Chi-pak seconded the motion.

The President first put the motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried, and then

Hon. Mr. Hewitt said matters would be made more complicated if the Board accepted Mr. Humphreys' resolution. Clause 112 was enough to work upon. The resolution, he thought, would not make matters clear, but more involved.

The Director of Public Works said reference had been made to differences of opinion between officers of the Sanitary and Public Works Departments. Concreting of floors was entirely under the control of the Board, and the Public Works Department did not come into collision with the Board's men in the matter. The Public Works Department were sometimes asked to make inspections, for the purpose of giving their opinion on the conditions of different floors, otherwise they had really nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. Hooper said it was a case of the anomaly of the Ordinance. It seemed rather odd that one part of a building should be concreted to the satisfaction of the Building Authority, who might require a higher standard than the Board's experts—the Sanitary Surveyor, or an ordinary inspector.

On Hon. Mr. Hewitt promising to consider the matter before the Commission, Mr. Humphreys withdrew his motion.

## STABBING AFFRAY AT WEST POINT.

## MANSIONS 21, TELEPHONE MEN.

8th inst.

A few days ago we reported in these columns that a coolie was set upon by a gang of men at West Point and seriously stabbed with knives. It was at first thought that the man would die from his injuries, but on examining his wounds, it was discovered that the wounded man had a miraculous escape from death, one of the cuts being but a hair's breadth away from his spleen. The police at West Point have been very active in the case with the result that five masons were placed before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, this forenoon, charged with cutting and wounding a telephone fitter. The telephone man, who was only discharged from hospital this morning, and is still feeble, said that on Sunday night last he and a friend went to the Sun Lai Fat house, 8, Praya West, Shek-ling-tui. There they met a gang of men (masons) who refused to allow the men to enter and a fight started. The telephone fitter was chased into the street and punches were vigorously exchanged. Then the men drew knives and stabbed the fitter thrice on his body, and after he was rendered unconscious they fled. Both parties had different stories to relate, but the police were of opinion that it was simply a Triad Society affair. Further evidence was called for the prosecution, and his Worship fined each man \$50, with the option of two months' hard labour.

A TOKIO message to the Osaka *Yomi* states that the current reports as to the circumstances of the sinking of the *Mikasa* after being fired twice, are somewhat inaccurate. There was not, in fact, any failure in the refloating operations, the pumping proving a great success. What really happened was that, as the officials discovered a new leak at the vessel's stern, they discontinued the pumping for the purpose of repairing the damage. It was simply the stopping of the pumping that caused the vessel to sink, and there is no reason to doubt the early success of the operations.

## CANTON BOAT THIEVES.

## GROCER'S FORT ROBBED.

7th inst.

Leung Yung, a *foh*, employed in a grocery shop at Aberdeen, was a passenger on board the steamer *Kowloon*, which arrived here early this morning from Canton. Leung, who had been for some weeks in the interior, was returning to his business last night when he was robbed by some scoundrels on board. He was taking his meals on board and three other passengers, who occupied a place alongside Leung, tried to draw him into a conversation. Leung was not in a conversational mood so after his dinner he took off his coat, put it by his side, and went to sleep. When he awoke he felt for his coat, and got up to get it, but found that the time-piece had disappeared, although the silver chain, which was attached to the watch, was still there. He made another search of his coat to see if he had made a mistake and placed it in the wrong pocket, thinking at the time that if it were stolen the thief would have taken the chain too, but search where he would he could not find the watch. During his search he found that his purse containing 35 dollars had also vanished. He threw a glance at the three men near him as they were to all outward appearances asleep, the *fohs* kept his eye on them. One of the trio then opened one eye and looked at the *foh*, who was watching him all the time, and as their eyes met, the coolie emitted a groan and turned over on his side to make believe that he was asleep, and the watch rolled out of his coat. The coolie finding that the game was up would not return the watch to the owner, but threw it into the sea. During the row, one of the trio disappeared and was never captured, nor was the *foh's* \$55 dollar recovered. When the vessel arrived at her wharf the men were taken to the Station, and at the Magistracy to-day the man who allowed the watch to slip out of his pocket was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour and six hours' stocks. The other was released.

## THE DEATH OF GENERAL KODAMA.

## DETAILS OF HIS LAST HOURS.

8th inst.

We, *Kobe Herald*, July 24, gather from Tokio messages and the accounts in the Japanese papers the following details concerning the sudden and deeply regretted death, at the comparatively early age of fifty-four, of General Viscount Kodama, the Superintendent of the General Staff Office. The General's death has taken even his most intimate friends completely by surprise. It is a fact that he had been suffering from a cold for a day or two, and had been receiving treatment from Dr. Tano, but there were no unfavourable symptoms and the Viscount was able to go about as usual. Even on Sunday there was no indication of any change for the worse in his condition. On that day, indeed, he was well enough to have dinner with Baron Goto, the Chief of the Army, and to go to the theatre. In the course of the meal a telephone message was received from Lieutenant-General Terauchi, the War Minister, inquiring after the Viscount's health. To this he replied in person, stating that he was feeling some discomfort in the head and internally, but believed the medical care he was receiving would soon put him right. He conversed with Baron Goto in a cheerful and animated manner, and seemed to be all right when he went to bed shortly after the dinner. He died at about 9 p.m. Early in the morning, as was stated in our last issue, the Viscount, becoming a little anxious at his own appearance, as he was always an early riser, entered his husband's room. He appeared to be sound asleep, and the Viscount, rather disquieted at finding him in such deep slumber, called to him with a view to waking him up. As the Viscount made no response, his wife placed her hand on his body, and was horrified to discover that he was already dead. His death was apparently caused by the heart. Dr. Tano and other medical men were instantly summoned, but only to find that life had for some time been extinct. Although nothing can be said for certain, there is reason to believe that death was occasioned by apoplexy and took place at about 3 a.m. It is said that the General had an apoplectic attack at the time of the Japan-China war, but made a speedy recovery.

## THE EMPEROR CONFERS HONOURS.

As soon as the sad intelligence had been conveyed to the Emperor, His Majesty, in the customary form when the distinguished personages are on the point of death, sent various gifts to the Viscount, as did also the Empress and Crown Prince. His Majesty also despatched a medical man attached to the Court to the deceased's residence. Later in the day it was announced that His Majesty had conferred on the Viscount, as from April 1st, the first class of the Order of the Golden Kite, a decoration which carries an annual pension of ¥1,500, together with the Grand Cordon of the Tokwa (Blue Kite flower). It is understood that the honours represented the rewards which were to have been bestowed upon General Kodama on the completion of the investigation as to the awards to be made for services during the war. His Majesty also, under date of yesterday, promoted the Viscount's official status to the second class of the Senior Rank.

Marquis Saionji, the Prime Minister, had an audience with His Majesty yesterday morning, immediately after paying a visit of condolence to the late Viscount's family, and it is believed that he suggested that the deceased General should be promoted to a higher rank in the peerage.

## JAPANESE PRESS-TRIBUTES.

The Osaka *Asahi* and Mainichi both publish portraits of the deceased General, together with editorial articles expressing the deepest sense of the loss Japan has sustained by the premature termination of an exceptionally brilliant career. These Mainichi writes as follows: "The greatness of the services which the General rendered to his country is beyond the power of our pen to describe. Indeed, the cutting short of a career which seemed to have still a long and valuable future can only be regarded as a deplorable loss to Japan." In view of the great ability which the Viscount displayed in such varied roles as those of Vice-Minister of the War Department, Governor-General of Formosa, Minister of Education and of Home Affairs, Vice-President of the General Staff Office, and Chief Marquis Oyama's Staff in the late war, everyone had been eagerly anticipating great achievements from him in his new capacity as Superintendent of the General Staff Office. We cannot but lament that he has been suffered to hold that position for only a few months, and the only consolation lies in the hope that it may be possible to find a suitable successor for the responsible office which his death has rendered vacant."

The following is the *Asahi's* comments: "In recording the death of General Kodama, so shortly after the close of the Russo-Japanese war, we feel as deep regret as we experienced in announcing the decease of General Kawakami just after the war with Russia. Viscount Kodama was undoubtedly a man of remarkable gifts. He never received any regular military education, and yet he was really the life and

soul of the Japanese Army. Even critics little inclined to indulge in praise have united in recognising the greatness of his services. Indeed, looking at his career all round, we may only say Viscount Kodama was of even greater value to Japan than was Von Moltke to Germany. For the great qualities of the deceased General found scope in civil as well as military affairs. It was he, for instance, who made Formosa what it now is. At the Home and Education Departments, also, he gave signal manifestations of his great administrative powers. In fact, it may truthfully be said that public opinion regarded General Kodama and Admiral Yamamoto as the personages best qualified by all round ability for the position of Prime Ministers of Japan. A feature of the deceased Viscount's character which was especially worthy of note was his comparative indifference to promotion or reward."

## THE DEAD SOLDIER'S CAREER.

Kodama Gentaro was born on February 2, 1852, at Yokomoto-cho, Tokuyama village, Tsuno district, in the province of Awa, and was the only son of Viscount Hasekura, a retainer of the Lord of Tokuyama. His father was in receipt of one hundred koku of rice annually, which would indicate that he held a fairly good position among the samurai of the clan. The child was at first known as Yurikawa (Young Lily), the name being afterwards changed to Ken and eventually to Gentaro. He appears to have been a very precocious child, giving, so it is said, proof of exceptional gifts while still in his mother's arms. He was, however, somewhat of a spoiled child, his father dying when he was only four years old and leaving an only grandchild and the three children—the future General and his two sisters—to the care of the widow. For two years the mother supported the family with considerable difficulty but at the end of that time she obtained some assistance by adopting Atami Iwanaga, who married her elder daughter. At the same time the future Viscount, then eight years of age, entered the clan school. He soon gave indications of marked ability, excelling his fellow students in pretty well every kind of study or recreation, but he was only thirteen when another misfortune befell the family. Iwanaga, the husband of his elder sister, and a strong Imperialist, killed a friend in a dispute as to the merits of the struggle which was then commencing between the Shogunate and the supporters of the Emperor, a number of his friends and friends' friends were attracted to the house in which Iwanaga and the Kodama family resided. Young Gentaro was at home at the time, but was sent out by his mother to obtain assistance. Before he could be secured, however, Iwanaga was killed, and the family was once more thrown upon its own resources. Then followed a very unhappy period, the mother and children taking up their abode at the houses of several relatives in succession, none of the family being able to give them sufficient well-to-do to give them house-room for more than a short time. Eventually, however, the exceptional talents of young Gentaro attracted the attention of the Lord of the Clan and he was given a position as a retainer with an allowance of twenty koku of rice.

## KODAMA'S FIRST FIGHT.

The first upward step in a career which never afterwards ceased to advance was gained in October, 1868, when, at the head of a small detachment, he took part in the fighting in the north of Tokio during the Restoration period. The force which he formed part of was engaged in combats at Aramori, Esashi, Kumamoto, Okawa, Hakodate, and other places, and on each occasion young Kodama is said to have distinguished himself by his gallantry. In May 1869, he returned with the Army in triumph to Tokio, and shortly afterwards he was given a position in the Heibusho, the predecessor of the War Department, with instructions to study European military methods. A little over a year later, he received his first Commission in the Army, and in 1871 he was promoted Lieutenant. Two years later he obtained a Captaincy. At that time he was only twenty-two years of age but so promising he was considered to be that he was given the post of Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Osaka Division. A year later, in 1874, he had the first real opportunity of displaying his remarkable qualities, his chance coming in connection with the rebellious outbreak at Saga, in Kyushu. When the rising occurred, he was appointed to the staff of the late Lieutenant-General Nogi, who was in command of the Government forces. The outbreak was finally quelled by the engagement at Nakano-kuma, in which the future General showed great bravery. Most of his men were killed, and he was himself badly wounded in both arms. Nevertheless he continued to lead the remnant of his troops until the fighting was over. In August, 1875, his services were recognised by his appointment as Chief of the Staff of the Kumamoto Division.

## STIRRING EXPERIENCE AT KUMAMOTO.

It was while he held this position that one of the most remarkable and terrible incidents of his life occurred. He was in the house outside Kumamoto Castle when the rising of the Samurai association known as the Sempuren broke out in 1875. His first knowledge of the outbreak was obtained by observing from his house outside the Castle that a portion of the latter was in flames. Immediately afterwards he heard the report of rifles. Hurrying into his uniform, Capt. Kodama rushed at once toward the Castle, making his way first to the residence of Major-General Terauchi, the Commander of the Division. He found outside the house was littered with the bodies of dead and dying soldiers, and, on obtaining admission to the house, he found that the Major-General, his wife and children, and all the servants, with the exception of one girl, had been slaughtered. Discovering that it was impossible for him to at once join the troops in the Castle, as they were completely invested by the rebellious samurai, he contented to send off a message for help to General Noda, who was then at Fukuoka, and set about to obtain some disguise. Eventually, in the assumed role of a carpenter, he managed to make his way into the barracks, and took command of the troops. Under his spirited leadership the men quickly regained their confidence and held their own against the investing force until relieved by a body of troops from Fukuoka under the command of the present General Nogi. In reward for his services at this critical juncture Captain Kodama was given his Majority in October of the same year. In the following month, he was recalled to Tokio and was personally thanked by the Emperor for his conduct at Kumamoto.

## FROM THE SATSUMA-REBELLION TO THE CHINESE WAR.

Less than two years later, when the famous Satsuma rebellion broke out, Major Kodama again took part in the defence of Kumamoto Castle, this time under the command of the present Viscount Tani, then the Commander of the Division. When the Castle was relieved, he joined the troops in the field and took a prominent part in much of the fighting before the death of Saigo ended the rebellion. From this time, Major Kodama's advance was rapid. On April 28, 1883, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and he attained the rank of Colonel in the following year. In 1889, he was appointed Major-General, and became President of the Military University. A year later he was despatched to Europe to make investigations as to the Military forces of the

various Powers. On his return, after an absence of about a year, Major-General Kodama was appointed Vice-Minister of War, and he held this position at the time of the war with China, 1894. When that struggle commenced, he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, but was not attached to the Army at the front, as it was felt that his administrative abilities were required at Tokio. In fact, throughout the war he was practically in charge of the War Department, and in that capacity rendered eminent services to the country. At the conclusion of the war he was rewarded with the rank of Baron, and in 1898 he was sent to Japan's new possession, Formosa.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FORMOSA. This was perhaps the most critical period in the late General's career. His predecessors at Formosa had failed to achieve success in the pacification of the island and the establishment of an efficient administration. In fact the Government of Formosa had become a very serious problem, and it was not easy to find any personage who was willing to take up the responsible and ungrateful task of acting as Governor-General. In this emergency, General Kodama expressed his willingness to undertake the work, and, as our readers will be aware, he quickly revolutionised the position in Japan's island dependency. From every point of view, military and administrative, his role in Formosa was a remarkable success, and the Emperor, under a deep obligation to the deceased General.

Only a portion of his time, however, was devoted to the affairs of Formosa. During part of the period in which he acted as Governor-General, he held, and with conspicuous success, the posts of Minister of Education, and Home Affairs. When Count Katsura's Cabinet was formed in 1901, Baron Kodama became Minister of the War Department while retaining his position in Formosa. After a few months, however, he was succeeded by the present War Minister, Lieut.-General Terauchi, and was able to devote himself solely to the duties of the Governor-Generalship, but in 1903 he became Vice-Superintendent of the General Staff Office.

## "THE BRAINS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY."

On the outbreak of the late war the Baron was appointed Chief of the Staff to Marquis Oyama, and his brilliant record in that capacity is too fresh in the minds of our readers to require recapitulation. It will suffice to say that in the estimation of foreigners and his fellow-countrymen alike he approved himself "the brains of the Japanese Army." On the retirement of Marquis Oyama, some three months ago, Baron Kodama was raised to the rank of Viscount and appointed to the supreme position in the administration of the Army of Japan. His nomination to this great office was universally applauded, and it was generally believed that in his hands the Japanese Army would become an even more efficient fighting machine than it showed itself in the late war.

## IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVALY WILL DEEPLY SYMPATHISE WITH THEIR ALLY IN THE LOSS OF ONE OF HIS MOST BRILLIANT AND DEVOTED SONS.

## EMPEROR'S SYMPATHY.

## THE FUNERAL.

The *Japan Chronicle*, of July 29, says:—On Friday morning, Viscount Hironishi, an Imperial Chamberlain, acting under Imperial command, paid a visit to the family of the late General Kodama, and presented the following address:—"The deceased joined the military service at an early age, and long held important offices, which he so successfully and efficiently administered. In directing the administration of the newly-acquired territory he achieved great success, while in military service he rendered distinguished and strategic services. Now that he is dead, his Majesty mourns his loss, and has specially directed that funds be granted for the funeral, and condolences with the bereaved family."

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress have granted the sum of ¥5,000 towards the funeral expenses, with the customary gifts of two pieces of white silk and a stand of sweets, fruits, etc., as a tribute to the memory of the deceased.

His Majesty has also granted a sum of ¥50,000 out of the Privy Purse to the family of the deceased General in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by him to the country.

On Friday morning General Terauchi, Minister for War, on behalf of the relatives of the late General Kodama, waited on their Majesties at the Imperial Palace, and tendered thanks for the gifts their Majesties had made to the bereaved family.

Mr. Tsuruhara, Director of General Affairs in the Residency-General in Korea, on behalf of the high officials in the Residency-General, has sent an address of condolence to the family of the late General.

The officials and people of Formosa decided to hold Buddhist services at Taipei in memory of General Kodama yesterday, the day of his funeral.

The funeral of the remains of General Kodama took place yesterday morning at the Aoyama Park ground. The route taken by the cortege was crowded with spectators, although steady rain was falling. The funeral procession was headed by cavalry, followed by the band of the Toyama Military College. The guard of honour, coming next, consisted of two battalions of the Imperial Guards under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Oba. High priests, and priests followed, and after these a banner carried aloft by men which bore an inscription of the titles, names, and decorations of the deceased. The chief mourner, Mr. Kodama, son and heir of the deceased, carried a tablet in memory of his father. He was followed by an incense burner, and then the coffin on a gun carriage. By the side of the coffin walked Generals Okawara, Oshima, Nogi, Kuroki, Ishimoto, and two soldiers who attended General Kodama in Manchuria. Behind the coffin followed the General's favourite charger "Majuro." There were also in the procession relatives and friends, and a battalion of guards brought up the rear.

An immense gathering was assembled in the Parade-ground. Imperial Princes, the Marshals of the Army, statesmen, and every person of note were present.

## YOKOHAMA HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

## SPEECH BY THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE.

The Yokohama Harbour Improvement Committee met on July 26 at the official residence of the Minister of Finance. Mr. Wakatsuki, Chairman of the Committee, and all the other members of the Committee were present. Governor Sulu and Mr. Hashimoto, Superintendent of the Yokohama Customs, were also invited to attend the conference. The Committee discussed the general line of investigations to be conducted for carrying out the harbour improvement scheme.

Mr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, as reported in the *Japan Herald*, said that the rapid progress of the foreign trade of this country was testified to by the trade statistics. With the post-bellum developments to be undertaken by this nation the further advancement of trade would be accelerated. The improvement of harbour accommodation was one of the most

important enterprises of the post-bellum programme. Inasmuch as Yokohama and Kobe were the two most important trade ports in Japan, the improvement of the harbours should by no means be delayed, but in view of the enormous expenditure involved, the national finances did not permit the improvement of these important ports being effected within a short space of time. There existed many examples in foreign countries where this sort of enterprise was undertaken by local municipalities or private companies, instead of depending on the Government for its execution, and the Japanese Government was of opinion that these examples could be followed with advantage in order to ensure the speedy accomplishment



## MALAY CREW REFUSE DUTY.

PAYMENT OF COURT INTERPRETER.

8th inst.

The absence of an interpreter in the case in which fourteen Malay seamen, part of the crew of the steamer *Virginia*, were charged this morning at the Police Court, with refusing to obey the lawful commands of the captain, was the means of delaying the proceedings for several hours. Formerly the Malay interpreting of the Court was voluntarily done by Mr. Chan Cheung, an opium taster, employed by the Opium Farmer, whose duties called him to the Magistracy, and although his services were requisitioned this morning, when the case was called on Mr. Chan Cheung was not in Court. Mr. Gompertz dispatched the officers to look for the interpreter, and later Inspector Langley came into Court and made a "startling" statement. It was to the effect that Mr. Chan Cheung had left word saying that during the past he interpreted for the Court and when he went to the sheriff to get remunerated, payment was refused. He did not intend to do any more interpreting for the Court. His Worship went on to know why he was not told before that Mr. Chan Cheung had been refused payment, although it was common talk among the subordinates at the Magistracy. "The blame cannot, however, be thrown on the shoulders of the sheriff, since it was against the rules to pay an interpreter, when his engagement was not mentioned in the depositions. After a while a telephone message was dispatched to the Commissioner's Department asking for the name of the interpreter. When the interpreter arrived it was past the noon hour.

The Captain of the *Virginia* said that the defendants were searched on board his vessel. They signed on at Singapore on 28th July, 1905, for two years. Yesterday the men went to him to be paid off, but he refused. They left the vessel and went to the Shipping Master, who sent them back on board, explaining to the men that the contract had not expired. The men returned to the vessel and when told to "turn to" they refused, saying they were tired.

After further evidence had been taken, several of the defendants said they were ill and therefore could not work. His Worship adjourned the case until Friday next to allow a doctor to see the men. Bail \$25 each.

## THE BOYCOTT HERO.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS AT CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th August.

The 3rd inst., being the anniversary of the death of Fung Ha Wai, the boycott hero, thousands of people, men and women, belonging to the various schools, colleges and societies, assembled at the Hoi Tong Monastery, for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the death of the martyr to the boycott. At the same time a petition, which was drawn up praying the Viceroy to release Messrs. Ma, Pun, and Ha, who were members of the Boycott Association, was handed round the assembly for signatures. These three gentlemen were taken prisoners last year for the alleged instigation of the people to continue the boycott. Thousands of signatures were subscribed to the petition, which will be presented to the Viceroy.

## MR. JACOB SASSOON.

A NOTABLE PHILANTHROPIST.

Stimulated by the highest appreciation of the public benefactions of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, the founder of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. of Hongkong and China, more recently in connection with the new European General Hospital, the Foundation Stone of which was laid by Lord Lamington on the 16th ult., the Jewish community in Poota demonstrated their good-will towards this great and good man by presenting him with an Address and a very handsome Casket.

The function took place at Ashley House, the residence of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, and it was one which marked a distinct epoch in the history of Jewish progress in the ancient Maharatta Capital. About fifty of Mr. Jacob Sassoon's admirers assembled at Ashley House at half-past two in the afternoon, and, as a deputation, they were welcomed by Mr. Abelson, Mr. Sassoon's general Secretary, who speedily completed arrangements for the presentation. Mr. Sassoon, devoid of the gilt and starch of eminence, was at once upon the scene in the verandah of Ashley House, attended by his Secretary and accompanied by the ladies of his family. Then Captain Sampson, an officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Service, advanced before Mr. Sassoon and read the following Address—

To Jacob E. Sassoon, Esq., Poota.

Most Respected and Honoured Sir—

May it please you, Sir, to accept this humble tribute of heartfelt gratitude and appreciation from the members of the Jewish community of Poota on the happy and memorable occasion of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Jacob Sassoon European Hospital in Poota. It is a matter of rare honour and just pride to the entire Jewish community that the name of your august family has been associated with so many philanthropic and educational institutions in Bombay and Poota. It was with feelings of unfeigned gratitude that we now recall to our mind that on the occasion of, and to commemorate in a practically highly useful manner the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to this great dependency, that you announced your intention of making a princely gift of two lakhs of rupees to the Government to place at your disposal the traditional instincts of your noble house—had conceived the idea of supplying the greatly felt need of a European General Hospital at this Station in close vicinity of the present Sassoon Hospital, which stands out as a noble monument to the world-wide fame of your munificent grandfather, the late David Sassoon. These buildings, along with others of a similar character, will always recall to the minds of the present and the future generation your untiring efforts for the mitigation of suffering of humanity, and will further serve to spread among the citizens of Poota and elsewhere a greater regard for those noble ideals of philanthropic progress which your august house has already done so much to foster. The members of the Jewish community of Poota cannot forego this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of anxiety at the prolonged illness of Mrs. Sassoon, your noble, devoted wife, who so appropriately helps you in carrying out and furthering your charitable views. They earnestly hope and pray that she may soon recover and be restored to her usual state of health, so that she may be able again to take her legitimate place of honour and distinction in all your public activities. In conclusion, Sir, we earnestly pray to the All-Wise Providence that He may spare you and Mrs. Sassoon long to be the much honoured leaders of the Jewish community in this country, and that He may ever bless you both with health and prosperity to enable you to continue to work with unabated zeal for the religious, industrial, philanthropic and educational progress of the Jewish community in this country.—We beg to remain, Sir, Your loyal and devoted co-religionists of Poota.

## AN IMPERTINENT FITTER.

EFFECT OF INTERPRETATION.

8th inst.

Hang Un, a fitter, employed by Messrs. Cornell and Company, electricians, 87, Praya East, was the means of causing some disturbance at the workshop yesterday, and, according to Mr. W. H. Manners, an electrician of the firm, the fitter was doing his best to get the other men to go on strike. There is a rule in the workshop to the effect that all fitters go to the lavatory must first obtain permission from the electrician on duty. Yesterday, before the fitters had started, the fitter disobeyed the rules of the shop, and went to the lavatory, where he remained for nearly half an hour, delaying the work in the shop. When the fitter came back he was reprimanded by Mr. Manners. The fitter got abusive, refused to return to work, nor would he leave the premises. He demanded his wages, and on being refused, used insulting language and attempted to get the others to throw down their tools. The conversation which occurred between the electrician and the fitter was carried, on through an interpreter, but it later became known that things of any importance were carefully kept back by the wily interpreter. When asked why he did that the interpreter said: "How can I speak to the men like that when I am a fitter myself?" The fitter was then given an order to go to the workshop and work. The interpreter was called and examined, and it was learnt that, when told to interpret, "If you don't want to work, leave the premises" he made a blunder of it giving the fitter to understand that he was "no good and that his services were not wanted." Naturally the man asked for his wages. He was told that, on the contrary, he was a very good worker, he did fine work, and he would be glad to take him back if he would return, as the whole affair appeared to be a misunderstanding between the parties. The accused, whose wages is \$16 a month, refused flatly to return to work, saying that he was afraid that he would be beaten when he got back. His Worship then held that the complaint was not proved, and discharged the defendant, advising him to return to work.

## PRISONER ESCAPES FROM CUSTODY.

INDIAN POLICEMAN CHARGED.

8th inst.

Indian Policeman No. 719 appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazelland, at the Police Court, this morning, charged with neglecting his duty, and was held in \$50 bail for examination on the 18th inst. Yesterday morning Mr. Hazelland convicted a coolie for theft and sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks. Policeman 719 was deputed by the inspector on duty to see that the stocks sentence was carried out. The Indian took the convicted man down to the stocks and stood guard over him. When the coolie had done three hours in the stocks he turned to the Indian constable and said that he wanted to go to the public latrine. The policeman got the man out of the stocks, went a bit farther by releasing one hand of the coolie from the handcuffs and marched him to the latrine. The coolie entered, while the policeman waited at the entrance door. He stood for a considerable length of time and finding that there were no signs of the coolie he went in to investigate, when to his surprise he discovered the latrine was empty. His man had escaped through the western door of the latrine, taking with him a pair of Government handcuffs. The Indian reported the matter to his superior officers and he was given time to recapture the man and, failing, he was therefore charged.

## THE MACAO-CANTON RAILWAY.

The S. C. D. Journal (Shanghai) published the following report on 2nd inst. It will be recalled that the *Hongkong Telegraph* was in the position to give an official decision in the case of the Macao-Canton railway, to the construction of the Macao-Canton railway, to be capitalised by Chinese and Portuguese merchants equally, was signed three years ago, but nothing has been done owing to the unsuccessful efforts of the Portuguese to raise their share of the required capital. Recently in reply to inquiries from the Chinese Government, the Governor of Macao stated that the Portuguese, who have gone home to raise the necessary capital, had been to the effect that all the shares have been subscribed and that they will return to Macao some time next autumn to make arrangements for the actual commencement of work next spring.

## CHUNGCHUSES NEAR DALNY.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

An official report, dated the 14th ult., states that on the 22nd 300 Chungchuses raided Pitsoo. Many inhabitants of the city were robbed and assaulted, and six houses were totally and six others partially burnt down. A volunteer force has been organised under the command of a police-inspector. A later report, dated the 25th ult., states that the bandits went out to sea. Torpedo-boat No. 32, with a police-inspector and an interpreter on board, has been sent out for the protection of Pitsoo in response to the application of the authorities.

Another dispatch of the 27th says that on the morning of that day the Chungchuses attacked the police-station of Lao-ku-han. Six policemen fought desperately for two hours, and eventually drove the bandits off. During the fighting a Chinese policeman was wounded in the leg, and two Japanese were killed. The wife of a Japanese policeman was carried off by the marauders, and several Chinese are also missing. The bandits retreated in the direction of Taikansen, and a force of police and troops has advanced in pursuit to Lao-ku-han. The command of a police-inspector, the Changshan Islands and other places, but found everything quiet.

The last dispatch, dated the 18th, states that the pursuing party encountered about 400 Chungchuses at Meichatun, and after desperate fighting the Japanese woman was rescued. Three or four bandits were wounded. The party encamped at Meichatun, where they spent the night, and are to resume the attack on the Chungchuses in the district between Kinchoon and Meichatun, continuing their operations until the whole district is cleared.—*Japan Chronicle*.

A COOLIE, who undoubtedly preferred gaoi to being at large, walked into a match at Glen-ealy on Sunday while the workmen were about the premises and removed a basket containing \$6 worth of clothing, and got away before he could leave the shed. His wish has been granted by Mr. Gompertz to the extent of twenty-one days with a few hours' stocks thrown in for luck.

## A FLOUR MERCHANT'S FAILURE.

FAILURE.

9th inst.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, his Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, public examinations were heard in the following cases:—

In the case of Kwan Yu Yes Hop-Kee Sze Po Wan, examined by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver, said he was a partner in the bankrupt firm. They were dealers in flour, and also sent goods to California. He had a partner named Li Wing Kwong. They commenced business about ten years ago. He took over the business then, but the business had been going on before. He bought it from one Li Yu King. He did not remember how much he paid for value, which he bought it for. He showed the books to the creditors, and one of his *foks* kept it. His partner Li Wing Chuen and he bought it, and afterwards Li Wing Chuen retired, and Li Wing Kwong took his place. He moved into his present place of business the end of January or beginning of February of this year. He thought the old books were no use so they sold them. He did not inquire to whom they sold them, and he did not know how much they sold for. He had accounts to show his liabilities at the end of last year, because the accounts were transferred to the new books before the *foks* sold the old ones. He then owed over \$10,000. He did not know how much he owed, but he could tell by referring to his books.

Mr. Wakeman: Did you owe more money than was owed to you?

Witness: Our shop was heavily indebted.

Mr. Wakeman: Insolvent?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Wakeman: Is that why you destroyed your books?

Witness: No; the *foks* thought they were no use, so I told you.

Mr. Wakeman: How do you account for your bankruptcy?

Witness: Two of my creditors brought actions against me, so I thought it fair to throw the whole matter into bankruptcy, so that all creditors might get an equal dividend.

Mr. Wakeman: What was the cause of your bankruptcy?

Witness: Business losses in flour transactions. We sent goods to Australia to the extent of \$8,000—that was a good debt.

Mr. Wakeman: In your statement you have a large number of debts which you say you cannot trace?

Witness: The debtors have gone to California, and I don't know their addresses.

Mr. Wakeman: They are bad debts, then?

Witness: Yes, because I don't know where they are. After I filed my petition my creditors advised me to withdraw it, as they said we were good friends, and it was a debt in business only.

Mr. Wakeman: They all advised you?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Wakeman: What, all the 123 creditors?

Witness: I mean all the local creditors.

Mr. Wakeman: What dividend did you expect to make them on the withdrawal?

Witness: I don't know, because I had not considered it.

Mr. Wakeman: I want, the second partner in the bankrupt firm, then testified along the lines of the last witness.

—INDIGO TRADER'S BANKRUPTCY.

Wong Yik, examined by Mr. Wakeman, said he was a travelling trader, and had a house at No. 321 Queen's Road, Central. His business was in indigo dye.

Mr. Wakeman: How do you account for your bankruptcy?

Witness: Because my partner Li Sing brought an action against me.

Mr. Wakeman: Do you own some houses with Li Sing?

Witness: Yes, I have a third share, with Li Sing, and Sze To Sing, a third share each, also. There is a mortgage on those houses for \$20,000.

Mr. Wakeman: And isn't there a second mortgage for \$35,000?

Witness: Yes, there is, and that is due to the balance of a security to foreign firms.

Mr. Wakeman: You put down in your statement \$11,000.

Witness: Yes, that was the balance due.

Mr. Wakeman: And do you calculate that you are only going to pay \$11,000?

Witness: Yes; according to my calculation that is all I am liable to pay.

Mr. Wakeman: Have you been released from that security?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wakeman: Then you are still liable for the \$15,000?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Wakeman: Then there is also a third mortgage on those houses; is there not?

Witness: I do not know.

Mr. Wakeman: Haven't you given your partners a mortgage for \$18,000 on the property?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Wakeman: Did you receive the money?

Witness: No, I did not receive any money.

Mr. Wakeman: Then why did you sign the mortgage?

Witness: The money was paid to the foreign firm as security, and my partners insisted on my giving them a mortgage of \$18,000, that was \$9,000 each.

Mr. Wakeman: When your equity of redemption at the present time is worth nothing?

Witness: It is only mortgaged for \$30,000 altogether.

Mr. Wakeman: But the three mortgages amount to \$73,000 odd.

Witness: But some is only security, and some has been paid. And what about all my partners' debts to me?

Mr. Wakeman: Are the two amounts of \$9,000 each you put down in your statement, as due, on promissory notes, the same as those you gave the mortgage for?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Wakeman: Have you got those promissory notes back?

Witness: They have not given them back to me.

Mr. Wakeman: Have you any other property than that mentioned in your statement?

Witness: No; I have none.

Mr. Wakeman: No property in China?

Witness: No, I have no property in China.

Mr. Wakeman: Have you not had any property there within the last two years?

Witness: No, not within the last two years.

Mr. Wakeman: Did you not divide some property there between your sons?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Wakeman: When was that?

Witness: In November, 1904.

Mr. Wakeman: Then that was within the last two years. Why did you divide that property?

Witness: Because I had to take some money from the Ancestral Funds, and on account of sickness my creditors advised me to let my sons have the property.

Mr. Wakeman: What was the property?

Witness: Land and houses.

Mr. Wakeman: Had you any other property?

Witness: Yes, but I sold it before for \$2,000.

Mr. Wakeman: To a relative?

Witness: Yes, a relative; my son married his daughter.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appearing on behalf of some of the creditors, cross-examined witness, who said that twenty years ago he bought some property, and he did not inherit it.

Witness (laughing): No, no, I didn't; I spent about \$4,000. I borrowed about 2,000 for the purpose of building the house. In the year 1905 I drew the loan.

Witness, continuing, said he had repaid about \$300 of that loan, but he had not paid anything to the Ancestral Fund. The property was his own now, as he had been advised to hand it over to his sons and had done so. He was advised by the trustees of the Loan Fund to make it over. They were his creditors. He made it over to them in November, 1904. This was 27 this month, and resided in Lan Tong village. He paid the interest on the loans, but he did not send witness any money at all, as the income from the estate was barely sufficient to pay the interest.

Mr. Grist: If all the debts were paid off would he send you any money?

Witness: It is very difficult to say what might happen in the future.

Mr. Grist: Quite so; but if all was paid off you would be entitled to receive something from the estate?

Witness: But it is too heavily in debt.

Mr. Grist: Quite so; but when you borrowed the money in the country were you solvent?

Witness: I was in debt.

Mr. Grist: And when you made the property over to your sons you were insolvent?

Witness: I was heavily in debt when I borrowed that money.

Mr. Grist: So heavily, in fact, that you had no prospect of getting out of it?

Witness: Well, I had hoped to make some profits out of the business.

Mr. Grist: And did you?

Witness: Business was bad, and did not make any profit.

Mr. Grist: When you assigned the property to your sons, in reality it still remained yours, did it not?

Witness: No, my son bought it.

Mr. Grist: Where did your son get the money?

Witness: His mother and he arranged it, they know all about the matter.

Mr. Grist: How much was paid for the property?

Witness: Over \$36,000.

Mr. Grist: Afterwards it was sold, and what became of the money?

Witness: My son handed the money to the foreign firm.

Mr. Grist: How much did he hand over?

Witness: \$12,000.

Mr. Grist: But you have just said the property was worth \$36,000.

Witness: But my son's share was \$12,000.

The Chief Justice: It seems pretty clear that the property is really this man's, and the son's name is being used to cover him. The question is what can you do?

Mr. Grist: The Ordinance, my Lord, says it comes under a bankrupt has property out of the jurisdiction of this Court, and after being ordered by the Court to assist in securing it, he neglects or declines to do so, he is liable for contempt of Court. I propose to ask him a few more questions and then ask for an adjournment, to enable me to make further inquiries.

Mr. Grist (to witness): Where did your wife get the money to give your son?

Witness: She held a winning ticket in the "W. I. Sing" lottery.

Mr. Grist: How much did she win?

Witness: About \$10,000.

Mr. Grist: Did she have many winning tickets like that?

Witness: Yes, she had several.

Mr. Grist: Lucky woman; has she any more lucky tickets?

Witness: If she is speculating in the lottery now or not it is a matter I do not know anything about.

Witness was examined further as to properties he had owned in Hongkong, and which he had sold for various reasons of indebtedness, and the examination was adjourned *sine die*.

## UNREMARKABLE BOARDING-HOUSE.

DEBTOR (Mrs. Bamsey) said she was lately carrying on a boarding-house at No. 5, Caine Road, where she started in June, 1904, leaving Morrison Hill. She had \$500 in cash, and furniture which was bought by subscription. She was not paid for her six months. Her business did not pay her from the very beginning, and so she went to Caine Road, and the business did not pay there. It had not at any time paid. She had never kept any books. The total amount of her debts was \$3,600. She had no other property besides the furniture in the house. The largest creditor was Woo Cheong. She owed them over \$600. She had not paid them anything on account. She had only two boarders; and at no time had she had more than four. She did not think she would ever be able to pay this money.

This closed the examination, and an adjudication order was made, on the application of Mr. Grist.

## A CARPENTER'S PROSECUTION.

CONSIDERATE PROSECUTRIX.

9th inst.

Hung Cheuk Shun, alias Kwan Shing, a silversmith, of No. 12, Peel Street, was arraigned before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, charged with larceny, by bailee, of two gold curb chains, two silver curb bangles, two gold brooches, two silver brooches, one silver watch and one silver chain, valued at \$111, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Stainfield, of No. 35, Leighton Hill Road. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mrs. Stainfield, sworn, declared that she had known the defendant for several years. He formerly kept a jeweller's shop in Wellington Street. She lost sight of him for a year, but during the latter part of May of this year the accused called at her house and asked for work, saying that he had re-opened his business in Wellington Street. He had said that she had nothing to give him then, but he would return in a day or so, so she might be able to give him something to do. On 2nd June the accused called and complained handed him the jewellery mentioned above to be cleaned. The defendant inquired if complainant was in a hurry for the work to be done, but she replied that if the work was completed in a week's time she would be satisfied. Accused replied that that would suit him also as he would be down that way in a week's time, having to return some work for Jardine's. The week came and went, in fact a month passed and there were no signs of the defendant. Complainant sent her sons to ask the accused to return the jewellery, but accused would not deliver up, averring that complainant trusted him. Exasperated by the conduct of the accused complainant, in company with a European policeman, went to the address given by the defendant as his shop, and the only satisfaction they could get was that accused had nothing to do with the business. She accordingly swore out a warrant yesterday, and hearing of that defendant turned up at the lady's house last evening with the trinkets. "I refused to take them," continued Mrs. Stainfield, "telling him to take them to the police. He did not do so, but told him to come with me to the Station as I would make matters light for him." The complainant went on to say that she found accused a very honest and straightforward man in the past. "I would therefore ask your Worship to deal very lightly with him, under the circumstances," concluded Mrs. Stainfield.

The defendant said that he went to Canton. He did not do the work, but gave it to others to do it. He called a witness to prove that he was an honest man and to corroborate his statement.

His Worship: It appears to me now that defendant was only careless.

Complainant: Yes, your Worship. The only thing that aroused my suspicions was when he refused to hand over the goods. He carried on a very large business before, but is now a bankrupt.

The defendant was ordered to be discharged.

## THE O.S.K. FOREIGN CAPITAL.

LOAN OF TEN MILLIONS.

9th inst.

Some time ago the Osaka Shosen Kaisha entered upon negotiations with a foreign capitalist for a loan, but the negotiations were suspended because of the Ship Mortgage Bill was not introduced into the Diet, as anticipated last session. We are informed by the *Yomi* that negotiations have recently been re-opened between the Company and the Credit Mobilier for a loan of ¥10,000,000 from a London syndicate, and it is believed these negotiations will be successful.

The money will be used for the redemption of the 6 per cent. debentures and for extending the fleet.

## H. B. THE GOVERNOR.

"AT HOME."

9th inst.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., was "at home" yesterday afternoon at his summer residence, "Mountain Lodge," the Peak, and, as usual, afforded his guests a most delightful time. His Excellency, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, Captain Smith and Captain Coleman, received the visitors on the lawn outside the entrance to the Lodge, and passed them on to where the tennis courts and croquet lawns awaited their appropriation, and where many sets of both enjoyable games were indulged in. In all there were some 250 visitors, many of them preferring a gentle promenade upon the lawns, listening to the choice six played by the band of the Royal West Kent, under Bandmaster McKelvey, which was in attendance. His Excellency and his aides-de-camp were, as ever, indefatigable in looking after the entertainment of the guests, and while there was absolutely nothing lacking in that respect, the absence of Captain Arthurnot-Leslie, A.D.C., now on leave in England, was much felt by those who knew him best.

## THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

9th inst.

At the tenth annual general meeting of shareholders in the above-mentioned company which was held at noon, to-day, in the offices of Messrs. Dowdell and Company, the following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. E. H. Edwards (Chairman), A. J. Deane, J. Skinner, E. G. Barrett, A. Ritchie, and E. R. Edwards, secretary.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting, after which

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission I propose taking the report and accounts as read. The profit we have been able to show this year, although slightly less than that of the previous twelve months, we consider satisfactory in view of the keen competition and general depression in trade. I do not think the accounts call for much explanation—the profits on the sales are some \$17,500 more than last year, but the expenses have increased by approximately this amount. The increased expenditure is partially due to the initial cost of opening in Singapore, but we consider the money well spent as we have good hopes of this Branch proving a valuable source of income to the company in the future. Your general managers have not considered it necessary to write down the value of the launches as they already stand in the books at a very low figure, they have however written off 1652.16 for depreciation of furniture and fittings. The stock as usual has been very carefully taken and checked and due allowance made for depreciation. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions asked.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

In seconding the motion, Mr. A. Denison said that while there were present he would call the attention of the general managers for considering the advisability of in some way doing away with the Fountaine shares. The company like that one kind of shares ought to be sufficient. He would be glad if the general managers would consider the matter.

The Chairman said that Mr. Denison's suggestion would be considered by the general managers.

The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put before the Board and was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Ritchie proposed that Mr. W. H. Potts be re-elected the Company's auditor for the ensuing year.

Mr. T. Skinner seconded.

The Chairman: That is all the business before the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

That ended the meeting.

## A CARPENTER'S PROSECUTION.

CONSIDERATE PROSECUTRIX.

9th inst.

Hung Cheuk Shun, alias Kwan Shing, a silversmith, of No. 12, Peel Street, was arraigned before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, charged with larceny, by bailee, of two gold curb chains, two silver curb bangles, two gold brooches, two silver brooches, one silver watch and one silver chain, valued at \$111, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Stainfield, of No. 35, Leighton Hill Road. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mrs. Stainfield, sworn, declared that she had known the defendant for several years. He formerly kept a jeweller's shop in Wellington Street. She lost sight of him for a year, but during the latter part of May of this year the accused called at her house and asked for work, saying that he had re-opened his business in Wellington Street. He had said that she had nothing to give him then, but he would return in a day or so, so she might be able to give him something to do. On 2nd June the accused called and complained handed him the jewellery mentioned above to be cleaned. The defendant inquired if complainant was in a hurry for the work to be done, but she replied that if the work was completed in a week's time she would be satisfied. Accused replied that that would suit him also as he would be down that way in a week's time, having to return some work for Jardine's. The week came and went, in fact a month passed and there were no signs of the defendant. Complainant sent her sons to ask the accused to return the jewellery, but accused would not deliver up, averring that complainant trusted him. Exasperated by the conduct of the accused complainant, in company with a European policeman, went to the address given by the defendant as his shop, and the only satisfaction they could get was that accused had nothing to do with the business. She accordingly swore out a warrant yesterday, and hearing of that defendant turned up at the lady's house last evening with the trinkets. "I refused to take them," continued Mrs. Stainfield, "telling him to take them to the police. He did not do so, but told him to come with me to the Station as I would make matters light for him." The complainant went on to say that she found accused a very honest and straightforward man in the past. "I would therefore ask your Worship to deal very lightly with him, under the circumstances," concluded Mrs. Stainfield.

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The defendant was ordered to be discharged.

## SINGAPORE'S PRIDE.

The pride of the Colony, writes the *Singapore Free Press*, has had another tribute knock. We have given it a "gold conceit of oarsels" and moderately well justified sense of our own importance. Our shipping statistics put us high in the list of the ports of the world, and nobody disputes the fact that the Malay Peninsula turns out over half of the tin of the whole world. We had thought that an event like the Government acquisition of Tanjong Pagar, the next biggest event to our separation from India, would have had in London the notice it certainly deserved. When an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer came out to preside over our Court of Arbitration, and an array of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, a cohort of engineering and statistical experts and a phalanx of Parliamentary reporters assembled here to assist in the proceeding, naturally we took this to be an event of high importance, and it is not surprising that our presumption is chastised; our pride is abased. From that great journal, the *Times*, the event gets no more notice than is given to a hen's extra fat or egg production, or to the periodical gooseberry of the usual dimensions. The *Times* do so not of itself condescend to ascertain anything about the event that brought Sir Michael Hicks Beach, as he then was, half round the world to exercise judicial functions in Singapore. But it goes as far as to stoop to "scissors" out of a Liverpool journal a tiny paragraph about the Great Arbitration Award which was delivered in London and therefore almost at the very doors of the *Times* Office. Nay more, it puts this paragraph as a mere "fill-up" at the foot of a column, as a further testimony to its extreme unimportance. This is all the *Times* has to say; and, even then, it does not say it.

## IMPORTANT ARBITRATION AWARD.

The *London Post and Mercury* understands that the arbitration between the Government of the Straits Settlements and the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited), of Singapore and Penang, has been concluded, and that the award was received yesterday. The company were the owners of wharves, dock, machine shops, and shipbuilding yards at Singapore and Penang, and it was one of the largest and most important concerns in the East. The Government of the Straits Settlements decided in December, 1905, to acquire the whole of the undertaking of the company, and a local order of council was passed in the Legislative Council to give effect to this decision, the Government entering into possession of the properties of the dock company on July 1, 1905. The compensation to be awarded was determined by arbitration here in Singapore in October, 1905, the umpire being Lord St. Aldwyn. His award is that the Government of the Straits Settlements pay to the company for their undertaking \$7,039,177, and for sundry other incidental items \$418,937, making a total of \$7,458,114. In addition, the Government



## BARON OKU AND THE GENERAL STAFF.

The appointment of General Baron Oku as Chief of the Army Staff in succession to the late General Viscount Kodama would in the ordinary course of events attract wide notice from the Press as the highest possible military appointment, but in the case of the new holder of the office a special feature of the appointment has invested it with more than usual interest, says the *Japan Chronicle*. While the promotion of Baron Oku is received by the Press with unqualified satisfaction, a departure from long established custom has been made which, we should think, should be cause of still greater satisfaction as showing that political power has played no part in the new appointment and that it is more the result of the merit of Baron Oku as a soldier than political influence. The Press, however, presses its surprise at the appointment, inasmuch as General Oku is not a strong clansman either of the Satsuma or Choshu group, which groups, known politically as the Satcho, have always nominated men for high office in the Army in order to maintain their power in the Government. As might be expected the influence of the Satcho has grown in course of time to be nothing less than a political evil, and if in the new appointment can be detected signs that the influence of the clans is on the wane so much the better in the interest of honest politics.

The *Oni Ashi*, referring to the promotion of Baron Oku and expressing its satisfaction at the choice of the authorities, says that in the past the influence of the Satcho has grown to be a great evil, now generally recognised by the public. In former days the Satsuma or Choshu clans have striven against one another for supremacy and have come to have everything practically their own way with seemingly a proprietary interest in the Army. The result has been that officers of great ability, if not belonging to these clans, have witnessed the promotion over their heads of junior and otherwise inferior officers. It is notorious that men of quite mediocre ability have had quicker promotion and been given great offices because their promotion has been convenient to the "strong clans." The effect of clan influence has been that without the qualification of birth, i.e., membership of one of the two chief clans, the higher posts in the Army are difficult of attainment, even to those of the most exceptional abilities. When Marshal Oyama (Satsuma) resigned some months ago and General Kodama (Choshu) was appointed in his place the Choshu Clan was uppermost, as General Terauchi, Minister for War, is also Choshu, and a nominee of Marshal Yamagata, head of the Choshu party.

Baron Oku belongs to the Kokura Clan, and we may assume that his appointment has been in direct opposition to the wishes of those of the Elder Statesmen of whom Marshal Yamagata is the typical head. The new Chief of the General Staff won distinction in the war of 1894-5, after which he was created Baron. General Oku's part in the late war is too well known to need retelling, and all will remember the terrible struggle between his Corps and that of the Russians under General Biberstein at Mukden, and also at Nanshan. This always seemed the most stubborn portion of the five days' fighting that ended in the hasty Russian retreat northwards. His achievements as commander of the Second Army in Manchuria should prove an answer to the recommendation of Baron Oku for the post of Chief of the General Staff than any political influence, and Japanese papers, such as the *Asahi*, remembering these achievements, are justified in congratulating the nation on both the fitness of the man for the appointment and on its apparent freedom from all political wirepulling.

## THE STEAMSHIP COMPETITION ON THE BANGKOK LINE.

REPORT BY JAPANESE CONSULAR OFFICIAL.

The *Japan Official Gazette* of the 26th ult. published a report from Mr. Oga Kanekichi, a student interpreter at Swatow, concerning the steamship competition on the Bangkok line. The date of the report being the 20th of May, Mr. Oga's report is translated by the *Japan Mail* as follows:—"The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, having arranged to establish a service between Swatow, Hongkong and Bangkok, chartered the *Chidori*, a steamer of 1,000 tons, and the *Prometheus* of 1,023 tons, for the purpose of a fortnightly line. On the 25th of May the *Chidori* reached Swatow, and on the 29th she left for Bangkok. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, started strenuous competition, and with the object of defeating the Yusen Kaisha's project at one blow, reduced the fare for a deck passenger (a labourer) from \$15, the old figure, to \$10, and the freight on goods by 95 per cent. By this means they got a number of passengers and a quantity of the goods and passengers from the Yusen Kaisha's ships, but the Chinese firm, Messrs. Ichi and Company, which manages the affairs of labour immigrants for Messrs. Bradley & Co., the Yusen Kaisha's Agents, worked so hard that in spite of this keen competition they contrived to obtain 235 deck passengers and 35 tons of cargo for the *Chidori* at the rates of \$3 per passenger and \$4 per ton of goods, which was regarded as a good showing for the first voyage. The Yusen Kaisha's vessel, touching at Hongkong, will naturally assist the development of the trade between Japan and Siam, and their incursion into a realm hitherto monopolised by the German Lloyds will not only confer greatly increased facilities on the persons engaged in the labour emigration business and on those connected with trade, but also will be of considerable service to Japanese merchants in South China. The statistics of emigrant labourers from Swatow to Bangkok and of those returning during the last three years are as follows:—

For Bangkok. Returning.	Total.
1903..... 34,538	27,173
1904..... 25,664	25,054
1905..... 23,509	16,392

Daily necessities for these labourers have also to be sent from Swatow and Hongkong, which means a great quantity of cargo added to the yearly average of 42,705 emigrants. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Yusen Kaisha will not allow itself to be deterred by competition from developing this service."

## JAPAN IN COREA.

AN IMPORTANT DECREE.

An Imperial Decree containing regulations as to the Japanese Army in Korea was made public on 1st inst. The Decree provides that the Commander of the Japanese Army in Korea shall be either a General or a Lieutenant-General, and shall be directly under the control of the Emperor of Japan. He is to be held responsible for the defence of Korea. The Resident General may give the Commander instructions to employ his force in cases of urgency. The accounts relating to the military expenditure are to be submitted annually by the Commander to the Japanese Emperor, the Tokyo War Department and the General Staff Office.

## HEALTH OF BANGKOK.

Cases of typhoid fever appear to be on the increase in Bangkok. Of late, several cases have taken place locally, among the victims being two or three medical men, says the *Siam Free Press*. Typhoid and typhus fevers are dangerous foes to contend against and if once typhoid gets a firm hold on any locality in Bangkok, with its filthy drains, silted up waterways, etc., which affords a most congenial climate for the propagation of such disease, it may prove both laborious and expensive to wipe it out. In fact, Bangkok residents may attribute most of the ills which assail them to lack of sanitation and wholesome water. The Health Department is woefully short of hands just now. The Medical Officer of Health is on vacation, his successor, the acting medical officer, is recovering from a long and serious attack of typhoid, while the Department had to borrow another for the time being. We are told that Dr. H. D. N. Mackenzie is returning to Bangkok to join the staff of the department of the Medical Officer of Health, and that he left London for Siam on the 13th ult.

Some time ago this gentleman came to Bangkok, after having had a long term of experience in India, where he gained a thorough knowledge of plague and other pestilential diseases. He would have been, since, a valuable acquisition to the Health Department had he been employed there, but though he offered to remain at a moderate salary, he was informed that his services were not required; that the staff was already efficient and could get along without him. He was, however, encouraged by Dr. Mackenzie to look for a position in his shoes as a testimony against them and took boat for home; but, as the irony of fate would have it, we are told that he is now on his way out to Bangkok, in answer to a telegram, on almost twice the salary for which he offered to remain when here before!

Of course it is well that we should have an adequate staff of experienced medical men in the Health Department. But "diagnosis" is not everything, and does not make up for insatiation and lack of wholesome water. The city must be drained, and the silted up klongs must be deepened so that there may be a free circulation of water to wash out the accumulated filth and decaying vegetable and animal matter which are the most potent agents in breeding and spreading all manner of disease. While we are looking forward to the realization of water and sanitary systems, let existing waterways be cleared out and deepened so that from stagnant beds, they may serve as a medium for carrying effluvia that give rise to typhoid and other maladies among the inhabitants, out to the sea.

## COMMERCIAL.

## YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 10th instant, Messrs. Phirosha B. P. Petit & Co. write:—"Since the issue of our last report dated the 27th ultimo, we had a full face. The revival so joyfully welcomed from all quarters was only a fleeting one. Shanghai especially has relaxed decidedly. Rates there are lower than in Hongkong, though clearances are better in the former than in the latter port, but taken for all in all Hongkong is beyond doubt in a better mood and can even afford to receive back cargoes from Shanghai which the market there cannot consume, or the prices of which are far better here. At first Hongkong market was steady to firm and rates had a tendency to rise, but another Chinese yarn merchant's failure spoiled all chances of it by throwing back on the market some 8,000 bales for re-sale. The quantity thrown back on the hands of the importers of the foreign firms by the previous failure has not yet been quite cleared off. The present Hongkong market may well be considered fairly satisfactory, and, if in the next two or three months deliveries take place with some briskness, rates may go still higher, but, even if clearances do not respond as desired, prices may be maintained and the market will be strengthened as present indications go. Business in Hongkong is mainly directed to those selected threads which are in single hands and which are in short supply. Commodities have not relaxed their cautiousness advised in our last and they make themselves sure before approving dealings with certain parties.

In Shanghai and the Northern markets the hand of the Chinese speculating broker is perceptible to a degree. He holds stocks of former cheap purchases and Chinese dealers are anxious to buy such stocks rather than foreign holders who are thus working at a disadvantage and hopes are only based on better times coming on next month.

Reverting to our last remarks on trade prospects in Manchuria and on Japanese influence on trade in general, it would be interesting to note another feature of Japanese activity. Up to about a decade ago the commercial relations between India and Japan were very favourable to India. In a way Japan was dependent on India. India supplied what Japan demanded and Japan consumed what India produced. First it was Indian piece-goods; next it was cotton yarn, and then it was cotton itself. But Japan embarked upon industrial enterprises and manufactured her own piece-goods, and wove her own cotton yarn, and raw cotton has remained the only commodity for which Japan continues to draw upon India, and under Japanese Protectorate and the Japanese have been planning the cultivation of cotton in Korea on an extensive scale and in due course of time Korea will be the formidable rival of India in the control of the Japanese, and for the matter of that, Chinese, especially Manchurian markets, for cotton.

No. 202.—A fair business is reported at last month's prices.

No. 162.—Selected threads moved at quotations.

No. 122.—At present are not in much favour, only the best finding buyers.

No. 102.—Cheap prices induced some business.

Nos. 82 and 62.—Steady at quotations.

The Market closes steady. Sales during the past fortnight—50 bales of No. 62, 10 bales of No. 64, 1,375 bales of No. 102, 800 bales of No. 122, 1,375 bales of No. 162, and 2,500 bales of No. 202, in all about 7,700 bales.

Arrivals.—Per Steamers *Lightning* and *Suining* (from Calcutta), and *Capri*, *Ceylon Maru* (from Bombay) of about 11,000 bales for this port and about 3,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments.—To Shanghai and Northern Ports about 1,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—About 65,000 bales. Cotton.—Sales are reported of about 450 bales at \$3 to \$15 per picul.

Local Yarn.—Sales, about 250 bales of No. 102, at \$95 per bale.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales, about 350 bales of No. 102, at \$124, and about 150 bales of No. 202, at \$137 to \$138 per Kan.

Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—

T. T. at Rs. 158 per cent.

London T. T. Demand, 158

Shanghai Demand, 158

Silver Demand, 158

London T. T. Demand, 158

Shanghai Demand, 158

Silver Demand, 158

## THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The General Manager's Report for the month ending 14th July, 1906, runs as follows:—The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work shows a total of 334 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review made up of 61 ft. sinking, 113 ft. driving, and 160 ft. crosscutting, as against a total of 455 ft. for the previous month.

MINES SUKUT KONA.

410 Level, Drive North.—This end has been advanced 66 ft., making a total of 181 ft. The lode has become very mixed, and assays, for 33 inches wide, 11 dwt. Drilling was stopped early in the month to put off a crosscut west to explore the footwall portion of this 13 ft. has been traversed, and at this point some quartz veins are showing.

440 Level, Drive South.—This has been extended 8 ft., bringing the total to 169 ft. The lode, 47 in. wide, averages by assay 31 dwt.

440 Level, Drive South.—No. 1 Winze.—This has been sunk 11 ft. making the total depth 31 ft. The lode has again opened out and is now 36 in. wide and worth 31 dwt. The abundance of water has caused a temporary stop, and a pump is being got ready to deal with it, when sinking will be resumed.

340 Level, Drive South.—Here 8 ft. has been driven, bringing the total to 129 ft. On this date a bunch of quartz has been cut into, which has given a value of 41 dwt. per ton.

340 Level North.—Drive on Hanging Wall Branch.—This has been extended 4 ft., making a total of 11 ft. The lode averages 42 in. wide and is worth 44 dwt.

140 Level North.—Winze.—To this has been added 14 ft., making a total of 27 ft. The lode has not yet been brought through.

Crosscutting for Slopefilling—128 ft. of this work has been done.

Stopes.—The following have been in operation:—

Above the 440 Level: 1 Lode 72 in. wide and worth 1 dwt.

Above the 340 Level: 3 Lode 104 in. wide and worth 31 dwt.

Above the 240 Level: 2 Lode 98 in. wide and worth 31 dwt.

STOPE MINE.

No. 2 Winze from Surface.—This has been sunk 6 ft., making a total of 53 ft., and now meets with the 60 ft. level. The lode for the 6 ft. sunk has averaged 72 in. wide and is worth 11 dwt.

60 Level, Drive South.—This has been advanced 28 ft., making a total of 221 ft. The lode, 64 in. wide, assays 12 dwt.

60 Level, Drive South, No. 1 Winze.—This has been sunk 30 ft., making a total depth of 63 ft. That portion of the lode in view averages 30 in. wide and is worth 41 dwt.

160 Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 22 ft., making a total of 166 ft. The lode averages 31 in. and is worth 14 dwt.

160 Level, Cross-cut East.—This has been extended 21 ft., making a total of 225 ft. from the shaft.

Stopes.—Above the 160 level (1) Lode 64 in. and worth 11 dwt. No stoping has been done above the 60 level during the month.

A good roomy stope has been cut in the 160 level, and preparations are in hand to get casks working in the shaft, also to place a twelve inch plunger pump at that level.

HUKIT MALACCA.

No. 2 Level.—Drive South from No. 1 Winze.—Here 17 ft. has been driven, making a total of 107 ft. South of the winze. The lode, 52 in. wide, assays 22 dwt.

No. 2 Level, Drive North from No. 1 Winze.—This end has been driven 10 ft., bringing the total to 35 ft. The lode, 31 in. wide, is worth 20 dwt.

Stopes.—From the stope below the No. 2 level 143 tons broken and raised from a lode 35 in. wide and worth 20 dwt.

GENERAL.

The concrete buttress to the intake dam at Sempan has been completed.

Instead of re-tiling the tunnel (at Sempan) through which the water flows is taken, we are removing the over burden and making it an open cutting. This is estimated to cost about the same as retiling the tunnel would do, and it has the advantage of being everlasting.

Preparations for a general stop had been in hand for some time to effect necessary repairs all round. This took place on the 13th and 14th inst., when at Sempan some alterations were made on the switchboard, the flame re-tiling, the settling pits and pipeline cleaned and examined and notes changed on the transmission line. At Koman launders were changed in the mill and electrical and other machinery overhauled. Koman shaft had the new sets of timber put in, and this work will be resumed at the first opportunity.

Separate Milling Returns and Cost Sheet accompany this.

Milling Returns—4 weeks ending 14th July, 1906.

No. mill ran 32 days (Crushing 143 tons of mine ore and 2,577 tons of surface ore).

Total tons crushed: 2,300.

Amalgam recovered: 675 ozs. producing Retorted gold: 244.

Smelted gold: 244.

Average yield per ton: 2.12 dwt.

Stamp working: 40.

Period of work: 28 days, less lost time 1.65 days for clean up, and general repairs, all round.

Ore milled: Koman: 2,717 tons.

Stope: 400.

Total: 3,117 tons.

Total Amalgam: 675 ozs. producing Retorted gold: 611.

Smelted gold: 607 oz.

Average yield per ton: 3.87 dwt.

Total tons crushed: 5,437.

Average yield per ton: 3.12 dwt.

Fineness of bullion: 935.

W. H. MARTIN, General Manager.

The case in which a coolie, with two others not in custody, was charged with holding up two men on the Stanley Road, near Shauki-wan, on 29th ultimo, and robbing them of their property, even going far as to strip them of their clothing, and at the same time using personal violence, came to a conclusion at the Magistrate's Court on Tuesday afternoon. One of the travellers, a Chinese b-rber, gave an account of the hold-up, as was previously printed in these columns, and proceeded to explain that after his clothing had been removed one of the robbers threw an old kick, and with that piece of iron in his hand he made a report to Inspector Robertson. The following morning the robber was walking at Shauki-wan when he chanced across the accused, who was carrying his umbrella. The defendant was followed and when a policeman came into sight accused was arrested. Mr. Gompertz committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LIEUTENANT D. Percival, Royal Garrison Artillery, arrived from Aden per *s.s. Malta* on 9th instant, for duty.

MR. F. D. Cheahire, Inspector General of American Consulates in the Far East, arrived from Shanghai by the *P. & O. steamer Mol-davin*, on a special mission to Canton.

LEAVE of absence (privilege leave) to the neighbouring countries on private affairs, has been granted to Captain J. H. G. Casserly, 19th Infantry, from 11th August to 10th October, 1906.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 24th July, 1906, amounted to 15,464.05 tons, and the sales during the period to 19,832.35 tons.

THE only Chinese cases of plague reported to the Sanitary authorities as occurring in the Colony during the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Wednesday was from No. 46, Wanchai Road, which ended fatally.

WE are informed by Messrs. Behn Meyer & Co., Ltd., that the N. D. L. are building five new steamers of the most modern type for the Bangkok trade. We understand that the first one is to come out shortly.—*S. F. Press*.

THE *S. F. Press* is informed that a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. J. B. Robertson, now in Ipoh, in connection with the affairs of Messrs. Hogan and Company, Singapore. Mr. Robertson was secretary to the Company.

THE following details left per *s.s. Cheong Shing* on the 3rd instant, for duty in North China:—Supply and Transport Corps: One agent, one weighman, one peon, and two coolies. Indian Sub-Medical Dept.: Two hospital assistants.

THE explosion of a kerosene hanging lamp was the cause of the fire which broke out in a cigarette shop at 109, Des Voeux Road Central, at one o'clock on Tuesday. The fire brigade in charge of Mr. P. F. Woodhouse, arrived on the scene before the flames had got far, and the fire was extinguished. The damage done to the woodwork of the shop is estimated at \$50.

THE two Yaumati hawkers, who were remanded on Saturday morning last on a charge of causing the death of an earth coolie, particulars of which have already been published, were brought up later in the day and discharged from custody. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, before whom the case was heard, held that there was no evidence to proceed with the case. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendants.

A DESPATCH was received at Manila on 4th inst., by Rear-Admiral Dixon, at Cavite, saying that Rear-Admiral Charles J. Train had expired on the flagship, the *Olio*. The news was flashed over the phones to Manila and was a shock to many of his friends and acquaintances who heard the news. He seemed to be in perfect health when he left there but a short time ago, and appeared as young in his ways as any of his junior officers.

AFTER being for two long years on the beach in Hongkong, and always being able to procure the necessities of life and smoke nothing less than cigars, Jack Downie's (an Australian) "unbroken record" came to an end this morning, when P. C. Wilson ran him in for being a vagrant. He appeared before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's Court on Monday, and on pleading guilty to the charge, was ordered to be placed in the House of Detention.

SOME days ago we printed in these columns a report to the effect that a coolie had been arrested on board the steamer *Paul Ben* collecting funds for a bogus hospital. It was also stated that the coolie had been collected by him. The coolie was brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's Court, on Wednesday afternoon, charged with fraud. Evidence was called, and his Worship bound him over in the sum of \$100 to come up for judgment when called.

A NUMBER of roughs attacked a coolie on a wharf at West Point on Sunday and seriously wounded him with their knives. After the coolie was rendered unconscious the roughs fled. Some minutes later a policeman passing the wharf saw the man in a helpless state and bleeding profusely from his wounds. An ambulance was summoned and the unconscious coolie removed to hospital, but he is not expected to live. One man has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the attack.

AT the Marine Court on Wednesday, before Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., Marine Magistrate, P. C. Winter charged Ho Hoi, master of the licensed steam launch "Cheung Shing" with unlawfully allowing one of his crew to act as coxswain of the said launch, he then not holding a certificate of competency from the Harbour Master, in the waters of the Colony on the 29th July, 1906. The charge was proved, and defendant was severely cautioned, and discharged.

SERGEANT Aris, of Kennedy Town Police Station, charged two boatmen before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's Court on Wednesday, with failing to have their boats properly covered with tarpaulins while loading a cargo of kerosene oil from the *s.s. Virginia*, yesterday. The accused denied the charge, but held that they were ignorant of the regulations. His Worship informed the accused that the offence was a very serious one. The maximum penalty was \$50. This being their first offence a fine of \$5 each was imposed.

THE *Routta Maru*, chartered by the *Asahi* for the excursion which it has organised to Manchuria and Korea, as previously reported in these columns, left Yokohama at 11 a.m. on the 29th ult. Previous to her departure she was fully dressed and a band played several selections. The passengers number four hundred, many of whom are journalists, school teachers, traders and students. The steamer will visit several western ports of Japan, and the coasts of Korea and Manchuria, the final destination being Port Arthur. The voyage will take about a month.

Mr. Craddock, of No. 10, Stewart Terrace, the Peak, charged Lai Kam Yai, his gardener, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, on Thursday, with converting 86 ft. of property of the complainant to his own use, on the 6th instant, and leaving the service of the complainant without giving notice. It appeared that 10 was handed to accused to pay the No. 2 gardener. The defendant disappeared soon afterwards, never paying the second gardener. A defendant said he sent the money to his relatives in the interior. His Worship sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour on the first charge, and to a fine of \$7, or a further three weeks, on the second.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha are placing two more steamers on the Bangkok line. The *Yusen Maru*, the third, was expected on the 27th ult. and the fourth is expected next month. Rates remain the same. The N. Y. K. carries deck passengers at 7s. 6d. and do not intend to go down to the N. D. L.'s 7s. 3d. Freight-rates remain the same.—*Bangkok Times*.

MR. F. P. da Silva, first clerk, Harbour Department, proceeded against the shopkeeper and the accountant of a firm at No. 15, Jubilee Street, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, for importing two cases of raw opium into the Colony on the 9th instant without a permit. The defendants denied the charge, and the case was remanded until Monday next.

Of the 150,000 koku of rice recently purchased in Manchuria from the military authorities by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha 70,000 koku has been brought over to Japan in nineteen steamers. The remainder is not being transported from Mukden to Tientsin for shipment. The Mitsui Bussan has sold the rice to purchasers in Japan, and 100,000 koku goes to Tokyo, 45,000 koku to Osaka and Kobe, and the remainder to Nagoya and Moji.

JAPANESE papers report that a man who describes himself as Sugaya Tamazo, a Paymaster in the Navy, is endeavouring to fraudulently obtain money by representing that he has been asked by the authorities concerned to collect funds for the monument to be built on Pelly-shan, Port Arthur, in accordance with the proposals of Admiral Togo and General Nogai. The foreign Japanese communities are warned to be on their guard against this impostor.

A HAWKER was doing a good trade yesterday until P.C. 80 went up to his stall and asked him his licence. The hawker was a long time hunting for his "licence" and then he handed the officer a Chicago railway circular, beautifully printed, and a page of the *Yellow Dragon*. That was what he alleged was his "licence." P.C. 80 told the hawker to pack up and go to the station. He admitted the fraud before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's Court, and was fined \$5.

THE LEUNG, a suspicious character, entered the house of a widow at Long-wei-chong village shortly after noon on Saturday and was seen leaving the premises with a clock and a pair of trousers. The owner of the articles—a woman—gave chase and was later joined by a *lukong*, when hill-climbing occurred. The man was arrested on the top of a hill and dragged down. On being placed before Mr. Gompertz on Monday on a charge of burglary the accused was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

INSPECTOR Dymond, on behalf of Mr. A. E. Griffin, of No. 128, Barker Road, proceeded against two Peak chair bearers this morning for refusing to continue a journey on the Peak, on an instant. Evidence was heard, and defendants were fined \$5 each—Inspector Langley, on behalf of Capt. G. Casserly, of 19th Infantry, also charged two Kowloon ricksha coolies, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's Court, this morning, with refusing to accept a fare last night. The complainant said he tried to engage the defendants near the Kowloon Dispensary, but they would not receive him. They were fined \$7 each.

A POLICEMAN on duty at Kowloon, during the small hours on Wednesday, saw a coolie loitering about the road and casting glances at the houses in "Ramsby Villars." The loiterer was removed to Taim-ssu-tai Police Station, and on being searched, a screw-driver and a spanner were discovered in his pocket. He was placed before Mr. Gompertz, at the Police Court to-day, being charged with loitering about Ramsby Villars with intent to commit a felony. The accused could not give a satisfactory account of himself and his Worship sent him to gaol for twenty-one days and to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours.

DR. Morrison was interviewed at Dalry at his hour of inspection in Manchuria, and, according to the *Japan Mail*, the *Times* correspondent declares that the Japanese military organisation in Manchuria struck him as very perfect; that its methods do not err on the side of either leniency or harshness and that it offers no points justifying foreign complaint. Speaking of Governor Chao of Mukden, he said that he had known him for five years, and that Chao sincerely appreciated the Japanese. There are persons who allege that Chao is hostile to the Japanese, but Dr. Morrison denies that *in toto*, and declares that Chao strongly applauds Japan's friendly actions.

A BLACKSMITH, of No. 48, Wanchai Road, was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, with recklessly driving a truck along the Peak East yesterday morning. The truck, loaded with water pipes, and was driven by four men. The men were racing along the road and in attempting to clear the other truck, they knocked over a boy and ran into a woman, who was carrying two buckets of water. Inspector Goulay thought they had had enough fun out of the truck and took the blacksmith in charge. He admitted the charge before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, this morning, and was ordered to pay a penalty of \$5. He was also warned to be more careful in future.

THE report and accounts to hand of the Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd., should make pleasant reading to shareholders. A carefully-prepared table shows that during the last five years \$108,536.00 has been written off as depreciation and this is exclusive of a further sum of over \$50,000 for upkeep which has been treated in a similar manner. Ranked among the assets is a cash balance of \$118,991.00, itself a very healthy sign, and the accounts generally show methodical treatment and safe working. The balance available for distribution is \$99,978.19 over \$12,000 more than last year, and out of this the directors propose to pay a dividend of 12



(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

**\$30 PER ANNUM.**  
**SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.**

## Intimations

## COALS.

**THE MITSUI BÜSSAN KAISHA**  
(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

**OTHER OFFICES:**  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy  
Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama  
Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzurru, Kure, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A. I. Codes).

**SOLE PROPRIETORS** of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and  
**SOLE AGENTS** for Fujinotani, Kokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura,  
 Onoura, Otsuji, Sasashima, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yasho o, Yunokibara and other Coal  
 Mines.  
**S. MINAMI**, Manager, Hongkong.

45) ED NOMA TATTOOER

D. NUMA, TATTOOER,  
60 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other. My reputation is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and

By any other, as their composition is  
H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many other  
of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations  
which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong 16th November, 1894

155

**NIKKO CO.**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,  
 in all kinds of

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**LIMITED.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

**JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.**  
In Casks of 375 lbs. net **\$4.75** per Case ex Factory.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net **\$2.80** per Bag  
At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.  
No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,  
HONGKONG.

ex Factory.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510] Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

# HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.  
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights

Hongkong, 15th March, 1966.

# HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN

For Terms, &c., apply to the **MANAGER.**

VICTORIA HOTEL,      MACAO HOTEL  
SHAMPOEN CANTON      MACAO, CHINA

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND  
TOURISTS.

**ORIENTAL HOTEL, MACAO.** **OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.**  
 FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the

**A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the**  
Centre of Praya Grande with splendid  
view of the Harbour.

**LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS,**

**EXCELLENT CUISINE.**

**MODERATE PRICES.**

**EXCELLENT CUISINE.**  
WINE AND SPIRITS of the Best quality.

**BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.**  
**EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND**  
**TOURISTS.**

**EVERY ROOM.**  
**EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.**

For Terms, &c., apply to— <b>THE MANAGER.</b> Macao, 16th October, 1906.	<b>ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.</b> Hongkong, 10th May, 1906.
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CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,	KING EDWARD HOTEL.
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**Nos. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.**

---

**A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.**

**LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.**  
**PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS.**

**ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS.**  
PRIVATE BATH AND DRESSING ROOMS.  
HOT and COLD WATER throughout.  
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FAN  
(if required).

**SPECIALITIES.**

For terms, apply to—

**ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to floor.**

**TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.**

THE PROPRIETOR.  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1906 [1919] Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. **MANAGE**

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older has increased by 50% (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 20% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 20% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 20% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

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## Intimations.

## SPECIAL.

## Powell's

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS

Are now showing a  
Splendid Variety  
of

FASHIONABLE  
GOODS

at moderate prices.

## SUNSHADES

from \$2.75 each.

Smart and Durable.

HOLLAND

and

DRILL

## SKIRTS

Well Cut,

Newest Shapes,

from \$5 each.

## MUSLIN

## BLOUSES

Smart, Dainty.

All Prices.

## KID BELTS

White, Black, Reseda,  
Navy, Myrtle, Magenta,  
Sky, etc.

Latest Shapes,

from \$1.50 each.

## LINEN BELTS

will wash splendidly—  
can be laundered like  
a linen collar.

Adjustable Clasps—

SPECIAL PRICE

\$1 each.

**POWELL'S**  
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th August 1906

## Intimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.,  
8, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and  
Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived.

SOCKS (Linen) TAPES AND  
GENTLEMEN'S.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES

AND SHAWLS.

SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAIN)

HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE

BOXES.

MONEY BOXES, &amp;c.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA

SERONGS.

MANDARIN COATS, COTTON

SHIRTS.

SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [530]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTIETH ORDINARY HALF-  
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the Company will be held at  
the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions,  
on TUESDAY, the 14th August, at Noon, for  
the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors  
together with a Statement of Accounts,  
declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment  
of a Director and electing Directors and  
Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th  
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [749]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-

ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY  
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE  
SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation  
will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on  
SATURDAY, the 18th day of August next, at  
Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report  
of the Court of Directors together with a  
Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1906.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

H. HUNTER,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [784]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-

ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RE-  
GISTERS OF SHARES of the Corporation  
will be CLOSED from SATURDAY,  
the fourth to the eighteenth day of August next  
(both days inclusive), during which period no  
Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

H. HUNTER,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [785]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will  
be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's  
Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY,  
24th August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the  
purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors  
and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June,  
1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th  
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THOS. I. ROSE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1906. [770]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with Article XVI Section 7  
of the Articles of Association the General  
Managers have this day declared an INTERIM  
DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June,  
1906, of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per Share,  
payable to all Shareholders whose names were  
on the register on that date.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained  
on application at the Office of the Company on  
and after FRIDAY, the 3rd August.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [702]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,  
LIMITED, have now 40,000 Cubic feet of  
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.  
Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.  
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver  
perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [71]

## Notice of Firm.

## NOTICE.

MR. H. D. NORONHA having left our  
employment, the public is hereby noti-  
fied that we are not responsible for any order  
given by him in our name.

NORONHA & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1906. [814]

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on  
TUESDAY,  
the 14th August, 1906, at 11 A.M., at  
their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,  
corner of Ice House Street,

A NUMBER OF  
PHOTOGRAPHIC, PANORAMA and  
ENLARGING CAMERAS, KODAKS,  
CHEMICALS, GLASS MEASURES,  
STUDIO TENTS, DEVELOPING  
DISHS, PRINTING FRAMES,  
&c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1906. [849]

## To Let.

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

FROM 1ST OCTOBER TO 30TH APRIL NEXT.

"THE NEUK," MOUNT KELLET, PEAK,  
a 6-Room Bungalow, Tennis Court  
and Garden.

Apply by letter only to—

HO TUNG,

"Idlewild,"

Seymour Road.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [786]

## TO LET.

No. 2, OLD BAILEY.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR &amp; Co.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [817]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy

Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [79]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNUITSFORD TERRACE,

KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [789]

## TO LET.

No. 2, WEST END TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1906. [703]

## TO LET.

"HAYTOR," THE PEAK.

Immediate Possession.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and

YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA-EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-

naught Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [7]

## TO LET.

No. 1, ANTRIM VILLAS, Des Voeux Road,

KOWLOON.

(on the sea front).

A Five-roomed House with a Large Square Hall.

Apply to—

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1906. [777]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD

4 Rooms with necessary Bathrooms and

Servants' Quarters. Cheap Rentals.

EUROPEAN FLATS in "WILD DELL"

BUILDINGS, No. 147, Wanchai Road. Each

suite contains Bathroom and Kitchen. Very

Low Rent.

GODOWN, No. 9, "WILD DELL" BUILD-

INGS.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH &amp; SETH,

Accountants and Auditors, &amp;c.,

5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. [767]

## TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to

the Water, suitable for the storage of

any Cargo.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [147]

## HOTEL MANSIONS.

ROOMS TO LET on the 4th Floor; Un-

furnished, as Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—

THE SECRETARY,

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1906. [714]

## IMPERISHABLE RICHES.

I dreamed one night an angel came  
And stood beside my bed.  
In ecstasy I listened while  
The angel softly said—  
"Strive not for golden wealth, alone,  
But ever keep in mind,  
The greatest wealth the world can know  
Is love for all mankind!"

"Seek not to fill thy coffers while  
Thy brother toils in vain—  
Seek not to cast another down  
That thou may reap the gain.  
A helping hand, or pleasant smile  
Surpasses wealth untold,  
And loving words are richer, far,  
Than all earth's glittering gold!"

"Far, far above the vanity of life  
Thy soul should lead—  
Beyond the sphere of selfishness—  
Beyond the scope of greed."  
The angel paused—then sweetly spoke:  
"These treasured words to me—  
"The measured wealth of every soul  
Is love and sympathy!"

—A. O. WELSH.

## FRAUDULENT FOODS.

We have all heard (and probably, horrible  
thought, tasted) fraudulent meat; but the ver-  
satility of America in doctoring eatables is  
not confined to meat; it extends and  
comprehends groceries as well. At the  
Congress, Mr. Mann, who is fighting a  
thorough good fight for the Pure Food Bill  
now before that body, contended that a vast  
and increasing amount of fraud was being  
practised in groceries. Black pepper is made of  
cornmeal and dye; coffee is frequently chi-  
cory, sawdust and breadcrumbs; honey merely  
glucose. Pepper adulteration is so remark-  
ably common that one firm sells the main  
ingredient of adulteration, called "pepper  
deteriorator" at £4 per ton in five-ton  
lots. This stuff mixed with corn-meal and a  
certain dye, forms black pepper! The "de-  
teriorator" serves equally well for cinnamon,  
cloves, or allspice—only a difference in the  
formula. One wonders whether the "deteriora-  
tor" would not serve for boot-blackening! The  
total imports of coffee, of the Mocha and Java  
variety, last year, was only 13 million pounds,  
but 250 millions of such "coffee" was sold in  
America! One might exclaim "How art thou  
deteriorated, coffee!" This is not all. There  
are firms which offer ready-made formulae for  
making whisky and gin. Decomposed eggs are  
imported into America, preserved (save the  
mark!) with boric acid. Aniline dyes convert  
green into red cherries. Machinery oil passes  
for choice salad dressing. And so on and so on.  
The Daily Telegraph's New York correspon-  
dent, who reports the facts, adds: "After the  
exposure of the canned goods trade and the  
unrest excited by revelations such as Mr. Mann  
has given, it is hardly wonderful that Americans  
are raising the cry, 'Back to the simple life!'  
As regards food and drink this tendency will  
become increasingly manifest until confidence  
has been restored by the legislative enactments  
now prepared,"—unless, we might perhaps say,  
legislative enactments are also capable of being  
produced by some deteriorator process!—Ex.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

## Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2/11
To demand	2/11 7/16
Do. 4 months' sight	2/11 11/16
France—Bank T.T.	2/6
America—Bank T.T.	5/4
Germany—Bank T.T.	2/15
India T.T.	15/8
Do. demand	15/8
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	10 1/2 prem.
Singapore T.T.	10 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	10 1/2

## Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	2/11 13/16
6 months' sight L/C	2/11 15/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	15/11
1 month's sight do.	15/11
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2/2 1/16
4 months' sight France	2/15
6 months' sight do.	2/15
4 months' sight Germany	2/11
Bar Silver	30 5/16
Bank of England rate	31 1/2
Sovereign	0/4 1/2

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when  
all nature, so to speak, is harnessed by the scientific  
method for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has  
indeed made great strides during the past century,  
and among the by no means least important  
discoveries in medicine comes that of "therapeutic  
vaccines" which will be found in another  
column. This preparation is unquestionably one  
of the most genuine and reliable Patient Medicines  
ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used  
in the Continental Hospitals by Mord, Kossan,  
Chesedign, and indeed by all those who are  
regarded as authorities in such matters, including  
the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it  
was some time since uniformly adopted, and that  
it is worthy the attention of those who require such  
a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the  
time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the  
removal of these diseases has (like the famed phi-  
loosopher's stone) been the object of search of some  
of the most genuine and reliable Patient Medicines  
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regarded as authorities



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## RAINIER BEER

SPARKLING  
INVIGORATING  
HEALTH-GIVING.

During the Hot  
Damp Weather when  
Heavy Drinks are out  
of the questions, one's  
thoughts naturally  
turn to "RAINIER."

Per Case of 4 doz. quarts...\$16.50

Per Doz. quarts ... 4.20

Per Case of 6 doz. pints ... 16.50

Per Doz. pints ... 2.75

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 11th August, 1906.

## NOTICE.

Ad. communications intended for publication in  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.  
(Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.)  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty  
five cents.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.

## ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE.

It is a small world, this terrestrial globe on  
which we live, after all, and every day some  
new departure bears evidence of its being  
made smaller by reduction of distances and  
times in traversing them. That being so,  
our readers will no doubt pursue, with as much  
interest as they will appreciate the importance  
of, the fast service to be instituted between  
Hongkong and England via Canada, by which  
passengers and mails will reach England on  
the 29th day out from Hongkong—a matter  
of great consideration to those compelled to  
"run home" on urgent private affairs, but who  
are only able to obtain very short leave, as well  
as to those who cannot leave their business  
in the Colony for longer than can be avoided.  
"Home via Canada" has long been a house-  
hold phrase, but it bids fair to become quite a  
matter of course that Canada will be the route  
for home-returning Far-Easterners, with this  
alternative British route offered them, and  
which is certainly more enjoyable than that via  
Suez. Therefore the fact should be of wide  
interest, not only in this Colony but in China  
in general, that Mr. J. Craddock, acting agent  
of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company,  
has received a telegram from the Head Office  
at Montreal announcing the fact that an  
accelerated mail service between Hongkong  
and England has been arranged with the  
British Postal Authorities. Under this new  
fast service the *Empress* steamers will for the  
present leave Hongkong at 4 p.m. on Thursdays  
instead of noon on Wednesdays, as heretofore.  
The first steamer to leave Hongkong under the  
new arrangement will be the *Empress of India*  
sailing at 4 p.m. on the 30th instant, to be  
followed by the *Empress of Japan* on the 27th  
September, and the *Empress of China* on the

25th October; subsequent sailings to be  
announced later. The time in transit between  
this and Yokohama is also being consider-  
ably reduced—the run, including stops at  
Shanghai, Nagasaki and Kobe, being accom-  
plished in well under seven days. The  
schedule time from Hongkong to Vancouver is  
under 18 days; and the whole trip through to  
England will be accomplished in about 29 days.  
A special fast mail train will be waiting the  
arrival of the *Empress* boats at Vancouver by  
which mails and passengers will be carried to  
Quebec, there joining one of the fine new At-  
lantic *Empress* steamers (*Empress of Britain*  
and *Empress of Ireland*, 14,500 tons register)  
and from there across to Liverpool in some-  
thing under seven days. The St. Law-  
rence River route has, apart from its natu-  
ral beauties, the advantage of consider-  
ably lessening the actual ocean voyage, and  
already the new Atlantic *Empresses* have  
established a name for their excellent stand-  
ing and general sea-going qualities. On the  
outward voyage the first steamer to  
leave Vancouver, under the new fast service,  
will be the *Empress of China*, sailing thence  
on the 4th September—passenger and mails for  
her having left Liverpool by the *Empress of  
Ireland* on the 24th August. The *Empress of  
China* is due at Yokohama on the 16th Sep-  
tember and Hongkong on the 23rd Sep-  
tember. This sailing will be followed by the  
*Empress of India* and *Empress of Japan*  
at intervals of 28 days, and subsequent de-  
partures will be announced in due course.  
The enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Rail-  
road Company is worthy of congratulation,  
and, what is more to the purpose, of every  
possible support and encouragement.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a  
Mortuary at Kowloon.

THE French mail of the 10th July was delivered  
in London on the 10th inst.

THE next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme  
Court will be held on Saturday, the 18th inst.,  
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THE Japanese papers state that the authori-  
ties have now definitely decided to increase the  
minimum salary of police constables from Y9  
per month to Y12.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that, in pursuance  
of directions given by His Majesty the King,  
Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, Kt., Attorney  
General, has been appointed one of His  
Majesty's Counsel for Hongkong.

INSPECTOR Dymond, formerly in charge of  
Mount Gough Police Station, the Peak, has  
been transferred to Aberdeen Station, whilst  
Inspector MacHardy, late of Aberdeen, is now  
in charge of the Station on the Peak.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to ap-  
prove of the appointments of the Honourable  
Mr. E. A. Hewitt to be an unofficial member  
of the Executive Council of Hongkong and of  
the Honourable Mr. W. J. Gresson to be an  
unofficial member of the Legislative Council,  
vice Mr. C. W. Dickinson resigned.

INSPECTOR Gourlay placed Lo Wing, a hawk-  
er, of Yuen Street, Wanchai, before Mr. F. A.  
Hazelard, at the Police Court this morning,  
charged with selling *samsu* in his house with-  
out an appropriate licence. The accused was  
arrested last night. Defendant entered a plea  
of not guilty, and his Worship allowed the  
police a remand.

His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice,  
has, by Commission signed by him, appointed  
Mr. J. H. Kemp, Deputy Registrar and Apprai-  
ser of the Supreme Court, to be a commissioner  
for taking acknowledgments by married women  
of the deeds to be executed by them, so long  
as he shall hold the said office of deputy regis-  
trar and appraiser.

INSPECTOR Warnock, of the Central Police  
Station, arraigned a German miner named  
Lutwig Holz, before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz,  
at the Magistrate's, this morning, on a charge  
of vagrancy. Defendant said he came to the  
Colony to get a job. He could get none, and  
so became destitute. An order was made that  
he be allowed to enter the House of Detention.

THE master of fishing junk 16,568H was  
charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelard, at the  
Magistrate's, to-day, with failing to exhibit a  
bright light on board his boat while entering  
the port last night, and also with being in  
unlawful possession of a quantity of dynamite  
and detonators, without a permit. The defend-  
ant pleaded guilty to the charges, and was  
ordered to pay a fine of \$15.

A COOLIE was this morning fined \$10 by Mr. H.  
H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, for test-  
ing his bamboo pole on the head of a boy, at  
West Point, yesterday. The defendant was  
carrying vegetables along the road. The boy  
rushed up to his basket, stole some of the  
vegetables, and bolted. Defendant was alleged  
to have given chase and lay the lad out with  
his carrying pole, necessitating his removal to  
hospital.

A PROJECT is on foot in Bombay to start a  
New Exchange Bank with a capital of one crore  
of rupees. Twenty-five lacs have been already  
taken up, and after half the capital has been  
subscribed for, the Bank will commence busi-  
ness. Fifty lacs will be the reserve fund. The  
Bank will be styled the "Union Bank of India"  
with branches all over the East, especially  
Hongkong and Shanghai. A preliminary meet-  
ing of the promoters was to be convened in  
Bombay soon after the mail left.

## ALONG THE CHINA COAST.

SOME NOTES BY A TRAVELLER.

[Written for the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## INTRODUCTORY.

Let us announce at the outset that these  
notes are meant only as fragments; that they  
are in no wise intended to give more than a pass-  
ing glimpse of some of the things seen, heard  
and experienced by a not-over-observant trav-  
eller as he passes northward from Hongkong,  
endeavouring especially to reach some of the  
little-visited places lying between, or near, the  
major ports—though not altogether neglecting  
the latter.

It was at first thought to be possible to jour-  
ney all the way from Hongkong to the first  
port reached by the regular coasting vessels,  
viz. Swatow, by a series of trips on native  
launches. The coast line between Hongkong  
and Swatow, while in general form suggesting  
the south-eastern quadrant of a circular cir-  
cumference, resolves itself upon closer acquaint-  
ance into a series of seven indentations, the  
three more northern ones, Tungao Road and  
Haimun and Hlope bays being considerably  
smaller than the four southern or western ones,  
Mirs, Bias, Hong Hai and Hie Che Chin bays.  
Hong Hai is the largest (about thirty miles  
wide at its mouth, and extending some twelve  
miles inland); and contrary to the expectation  
aroused by its name, the smallest is "Hlope"  
Bay (only eight miles wide at the mouth and  
extending inland but three miles). This last  
due south from Swatow about eight or ten  
miles, and is, in fact, separated from the latter  
by what is really, by virtue of being crossed  
by two fair-sized creeks, not a part of the  
mainland, but a large twin island, the  
outer promontory of which, shaped like  
a huge hammer-head, bears the "Good Hope  
Cape" Lighthouse, whose white gleams stream  
seaward some fifteen miles, and perhaps it is  
this beneficent factor which after all justifies  
the name from the mariner's point of view.

Inland from most of these bays, at distances  
varying from two to twelve miles, we find  
several fair-sized settlements, as Bueleng, Hal-  
fung, Tai Sami (or Swabue), Lufang, Hweilai,  
Sualeng, and Chaoyang—four of them walled  
cities, and these with Swabue making five that  
are occupied by missionaries.

Besides these places—just mentioned, and  
relatively speaking they are of little or no im-  
portance, the only other place which it seemed  
desirable to visit in our casual survey of the  
coast before reaching Swatow, was Breaker  
Point Light, the first lighthouse encountered  
above Hongkong.

But the plan to reach these places by a series  
of trips on native launches sounds better when  
spoken of, and looks easier when studied on the  
Admiralty chart, than it really proves to be  
when one actually attempts the initial stages  
with any desire for certainty in being able to go  
on without inordinate delay. Though if one  
had decades of time at his command and were  
willing and patient he might spend a goodly  
portion of it in carrying out such a plan of  
coastwise travel.

So far as it could be ascertained beforehand,  
the only likely place, omitting Mirs Bay as too  
near at hand, was Tai Sami or Swabue (spelt  
either—or tail of the spit) to which there is a  
daily launch service from Hongkong—the run  
requiring eight hours and the start being made  
at 7 a.m. From Swabue there is the chance  
of getting a launch to Swatow about twice in  
ten days, though the service is far from regular.

We mention such details in this case and  
shall do so for others also, because judging  
from the difficulty with which definite infor-  
mation has been secured—and that mostly by  
actual and sad experience, it seems desirable  
to present data which may be useful to other  
intending itinerants.

## SWATOW.

Entering the outer harbour of Swatow in the  
early dawn, passing Double Island at least a  
couple of hours before the residents, who have  
come down there for a little respite over night,  
will arise, one passes through a narrow strait  
into a larger estuary. On the north side of  
the strait the ordinary waterfront of a Chinese  
coast city is seen, with its Customs landing,  
mission compounds, and modern godowns pro-  
minent in the foreground. The Customs fore-  
shore is a large open common, which, though  
unimproved, affords a veritable boon to a sum-  
mer's evening to large numbers of natives who  
crowd there from the close city quarters to  
catch a refreshing sea breeze. Directly op-  
posite on the south the attractive and comfort-  
able residences of the foreign friends of China  
appear, built, or rather in some cases "perched,"  
here and there along the rocky shore-ridge  
one has yet encountered in China. These  
dark and brownish granite crags in some places  
assume most curious forms, many of the  
houses are half hidden by others and by the  
trees which relieve, to some extent, the rugged  
character of the hills, and as seen across the  
clear water dotted by many sailing sampans,  
and a good baker's dozen of fair-sized merchant  
ships of various nations, riding quietly at an-  
chor, or turning slowly in a huge arc toward  
one of the hulks moored along the city's front,  
the whole picture gives an impression of beau-  
ty long remembered. While the southern  
shore is by far the more picturesque and the  
northern flat and rather drear and sandy, yet the  
latter enjoys, during the summer months, a  
nearly continuous breeze which at about one or  
two in the afternoon generally stiffens consid-  
erably, and bears the significant name of "the  
Swatow Doctor"—old residents declaring its  
efficiency, and, with considerable truth no  
doubt, to be superior to a host of real and wise  
doctors.

Though now a place of perhaps 35,000 people,  
we understand that some forty years ago it was  
but a small fishing village and has reached its  
present importance solely as a result of foreign  
trade, or at least trade carried in foreign bottoms.  
—and that now it ranks, among the first five  
ports of South China as a revenue producer for  
the C. I. M. C.

Having learned these facts, to our surprise as  
we approached Swatow, we still did not expect

to see thirteen good-sized freight vessels at  
anchor in the harbour and all working. The  
disparity between this and the rather inade-  
quate size of the town proper, naturally caused  
some wonder. But the riddle was soon solved  
—and no doubt the answer is already well-  
known to many of our readers—when one came  
to see the rich and heavily cultivated lowlands  
lying to the north and east copiously watered  
as they are by the many branches of the River  
Han, and learned that about twenty-four miles  
to the north of the city lies the city of  
Chau Chiu-fu (in Mandarin Ch'ao Ch'au) which  
is the real centre, Swatow serving simply  
as its port. Accordingly a trip up the river is  
planned which proves of considerable interest  
and is readily accomplished.

## THE RIVER HAN.

which begins among the hills of south-  
western Fukien, and flows with simple modesty  
almost due south toward the estuary, at the  
narrow entrance to which Swatow finds itself,  
is to be distinguished from the other river of  
the same name, a much more pretentious  
thing, which rises in south-western Szech-  
wan and winds its way eastward, through that pro-  
vince, and then southward across Hupeh to  
form with the mighty Yangtze a junction  
which is marked by the triple alliance of Han-  
yang, Hankow and Wuchang. Though afford-  
ing no comparison with this name sake, so far  
as mere magnitude is concerned, we venture  
to think that it presents some worthy charms  
which the camera and not the pen alone  
suffices to reveal.

Starting from Swatow at dawn on a typical  
July day—one sufficiently sun-bright to satisfy  
the most ardent lover of summer, and yet  
canopied with drifting masses of white cumulus  
clouds which serve alternately as shields and  
reflectors—our sampan passes, thanks to sail  
as well as pole, through one of the many  
narrow creeks which decimate the delta, and  
after some eight miles enters the river proper  
near the village of Ampu. Here the water  
broadens considerably and we glide along  
more swiftly, under increased wind and less  
frequent backing.

A few narrow islands now and again reduce  
the navigable width, but compensate for this  
inconvenience by the added scenic effects. A  
sharp turn in the river affords the curious sight  
of a boat just ahead, bearing due northward,  
on a slender silver stream, and not far to the west  
another, only the sails of which can be discerned,  
ploughing its way due south, apparently  
through an "unwatered sea," all gloriously  
golden with maturing rice, and yet both are  
journeying on the same stream and impelled  
by the same breeze. This effect, heightened  
by the clearly reflected image of the first boat,  
and the variable shadows cast by its turning  
sails, together with the choppy yellow waves  
which submerge the hull of the other, is the  
wind causes the rippled grain to toss its heavy  
head, makes altogether a picture well worthy  
of our attempted description.

Evidently this river is subject to large rises,  
for throughout a great part of its length the  
banks are marked by substantial stone and  
concrete dykes—the tops of which, at this har-  
vest season, are gaily festooned with countless  
sheaves of rice yellowing under a July sun.  
These dykes are frequently supplied with a  
peculiar sort of water-gate, giving entrance to  
small canals, leading away into the midst of  
the cultivated fields—but quickly closed at  
times of too high water by heavy timbers slid  
into place in granite grooves.

Some of the rocky beds of the river bank  
afford quiet pools in an otherwise rapid current,  
and about them one sees ducks, geese, cows,  
and even the youthful herders, all enjoying the  
coolness of a submerged existence; while along  
the top of the dyke, not far away appear three  
dark figures silhouetted against the sky—a  
buffalo cow and two herders, one a mere mid-  
get, the animal, by all odds, wearing more  
covering on its body than its keepers can boast of.

But perhaps the most characteristic thing  
encountered on the River Han is the peculiar  
sort of craft used by the Hakka river-men. We  
have not seen them anywhere else, and never  
saw them pictured. A high beak-shaped prow  
with flat sides and angular, not rounded, in-  
s is the most striking feature. Down the steep  
sloping sides of this beak the p-tem in trends  
as bending nearly three quarters over he pushes  
the boat ahead by the usual long bamboo  
braced against his shoulder. The second  
marked feature is the sail—no proper mainmast  
being used, but an upward spreading prong of  
bamboo poles around which at the lower half  
extends a stiff curved bamboo matting while  
between the upper and wider part of the prongs  
a cloth sail is belied into a portion of a trun-  
cated cone by the pressure of the wind, directly  
behind. We imagine that this rig is of small  
efficiency where tacking is necessary, but we  
can testify from experience that when sailing  
dead ahead of the wind this curious craft makes  
no mean headway.

As twilight fades the night becomes radiant  
with a nearly full moon, and while other less  
ambitious boatmen rid at anchor, our craft  
glides silently on, and the traveller lying flat  
on his back on the prow can star-gaze and  
muse to his heart's content—his meditations  
now and again being broken by strains from  
the lute of some boatman he is passing, which  
comes to his ear as a cross between the notes  
of a Scottish bag-pipe and the sounds encoun-  
tered in the streets of Cairo, (with apologies to  
the former).

By midnight the objective "fu" is reached,  
and day-break is awaited before setting out to  
investigate what it affords.

## A REMARKABLE CITY: CHAU-CHU-FU.

An early morning start gave us a chance to  
climb one of the highest hills on the east side  
of the river opposite the city without neces-  
sary fatigue, and as the mists lifted and the  
horizon broadened one saw that the city was  
centred in the midst of a striking amphitheatre  
of hills, a full three quarters of a circle, the  
only apparent opening being toward the south  
which was the way we had entered in the night.

The second marked feature in the landscape  
is the peculiar old bridge across the Han which

at this point is perhaps half a mile wide in total.  
This consists of twenty-two piers (originally  
twenty-four) which are large enough to bear  
on their tops on either side of the bridge's  
treadway fair-sized shops of different sorts—bar-  
bers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc. These piers  
are joined by three huge slabs of pinkish  
granite, laid side by side, which by actual  
measurement are four feet thick, four feet wide  
and forty-five feet long, and in some cases  
longer. They were evidently put into position  
by being floated on boats at highest water of  
the year and then dropped into place as the  
river level sank. In some cases they have not  
sustained their own weight and now heavy  
timbers here and there do duty instead—and  
yet as a whole the bridge is quite well pre-  
served for, doubtless, it is of considerable age.

There is a break in the bridge, however, near  
the western shore and this gap of some 150  
feet is covered by eighteen chained boats and  
plankways. At the time of high flood tide  
these boats rise to the level of the bridge floor  
and the chains let go, whereon a reward of  
200 cash is offered for each boat secured and  
returned. This takes place every year and  
interrupts the use of the bridge at the very time  
when it is most needed!

At the western end of the bridge crouches a  
huge metal (bronze?) water-buffalo, and legend  
has it that there was another at the other end,  
but when an extraordinary flood years ago  
carried away the two pieces now missing, the  
other buffalo jumped over and swam upstream  
never to return! At least the loafers at the  
bridge-end, and there were many of them, so  
declared.

But aside from its being situated in the  
midst of a striking amphitheatre of hills and  
owing such a curious bridge, the shop-crowned  
piers of which mildly suggest London's famous  
span, Chau-Chu-fu itself, as a Chinese city, is  
one of the most remarkable we have seen.

Dirty streets and dilapidated city walls are so  
usual, that when one encounters a well kept  
wall and a wide and clean, and yet busy, main  
street his attention and even his admiration  
are justly aroused. Every effect has its cause,  
and we were naturally curious to learn the  
reason for this remarkable condition of things  
in a Chinese city. With regard to the wall,  
doubtless the necessity of adequately guard-  
ing the city against the annual floods  
has had a great deal to do with keeping  
the wall in such good repair, at least that por-  
tion along the river front; and as the various  
sections of the wall are maintained at the ex-  
pense of the several districts of the city, and it  
is a matter of pride for each district to have its  
section of wall not inferior to any other, the  
consequence is a complete wall, well maintained  
throughout its whole extent.

So sudden and so voluminous floods of the  
river sometimes occur that it is necessary to  
make adequate provision for barring the city  
gates against the rising water, and we found  
the same sort of huge granite grooves in the  
walls just in front of the gates as we had pre-  
viously noted in the dykes along the river-bank,  
and heavy timbers were ready to hand to slide  
into position, and piles of earth as well as sacks  
filled with it were nearly ready to form an effec-  
tive dam, when put between the regular gate  
and this extra screen of timber arranged in  
front. The street outside the wall is sometimes  
flooded sufficiently to force the inhabitants to  
seek the second stories of their houses, and so  
to provide an easy way of egress, the wall  
bears openings opposite the various houses and  
planks can be laid from the windows to the  
wall, which at such times becomes one of the  
main thoroughfares of the city.

As already remarked Chau-Chu-fu can boast  
a clean and well-kept main street and one is  
also struck in passing along it to note the pros-  
perous and progressive character of many of  
the shops. Some estimates of the population  
reach as high as 300,000 and while we cannot  
be sure of this, we should at least recall that  
throughout Kwangtung not more than six other  
places, outside Canton, are at all likely to be  
comparable in size and much less in impor-  
tance. The chief industry of the place seems  
to be the manufacture of shoes of all the various  
native styles. The making of indigo and the  
dyeing of cloth are next in importance, while  
pottery-ware and pewter foil to be used as idol  
money, and the grinding of gems also receive  
some attention. A particularly effective kind  
of fan with a long curved upper part made of  
split bamboo and covered with decorated paper,  
finds its sole place of manufacture here, and a  
very few pennies buy a fan which in Canton  
brings some thirty or forty cents.

Perhaps the modern spirit which is spreading  
over China is best attested by the change in  
the character of the better class of book-shops  
as seen in Chau-Chu-fu—from which most of  
the ancient and useless stuff has disappeared  
and really informing books on many subjects,  
as prepared in Japan or by the Commercial  
Press in Shanghai, are exposed for sale, together  
with the various other requisites of the modern  
student in China. In some cases athletic goods  
and sets of national history and mineralogical  
specimens filled the shop-windows.

We had pointed out to us a silk-shop which  
did a foreign export business direct on its own  
account, and a little further along we were  
astonished to see over the portal of a thriving  
silversmith's the following Latin inscription:  
"1924 Spolia Iterum Extracta." This, we  
were told, was a shop owned by converts of the  
French mission and having been sacked as a  
piece of persecution by unsympathetic fellow-  
townsmen, had been reconstructed out of an in-  
demnity received through the agency of the mis-  
sionary's consul. In any case it was a well-  
kept and striking shop, and this Latin super-  
scription but added to its unique character.

Throughout its length the main street was at  
quite frequent intervals spanned by notable  
and substantial granite arches bearing small  
figures in full relief on the upper cross beams.

The rising reform in municipal government  
was evidenced by the police in khaki uniforms,  
and a slight detour brought us to a large  
temple, the outer courts and side-buildings of  
which were being used as police head-quarters—a  
significant indicator of passing super-

stition and rising law and order. Here on  
Sunday mornings a weekly drill of police is  
conducted. Out of the three clocks prominent  
in the premises no two showed the same hour,  
and we received a timely warning that even  
amid the present show of progress all is not yet  
as well-regulated and ordered as it will need  
to be before China can boast a really efficient  
government, though here and there one sees  
grounds for congratulation.

In the yard of this police station stood a  
garbage cart which each week (though this is  
not over-frequent) makes the round of the  
prominent thoroughfares drawn by a chain  
gang of convicts who are held to the task by a  
guard of police. Thus the clean condition of  
Chau-Chu-fu's main street is to be ascribed  
to an intelligent and capable Taitai, whose  
example might well be followed by numerous  
municipal officials elsewhere in China.

Another detour brought us to the literary  
examination hall where formerly contests for  
the first degree were held. This also was  
clean and in better repair than any examina-  
tion hall we have seen elsewhere, and it is so  
arranged that it could well serve as a place for  
large public meetings and need not suffer the  
destructive fate which has come upon the sec-  
ond degree hall in Canton and elsewhere.

Instead of the rows of separate stalls which  
characterize the second degree hall, there were  
long heavy granite desks and benches under  
one large roof. Each desk bore dividing lines  
showing that it was meant to accommodate four  
persons, and the total capacity was readily esti-  
mated at 2,300. A small examination hall of the  
type it will, of course, not be used further—for  
already in accordance with the new regime the  
schools in Chau-chu-fu have taken on a modern  
form and are well attended.

Chau-chu-fu harbours three missions—the  
French Catholic, the American Baptist, and the  
English Presbyterian. It was under the  
auspices of the hospitable surgeon in charge of  
the medical work of the last named mission  
that we learned as much of this interesting city  
as we did in the brief stay we made.

Although a day and a half night were requir-  
ed for the upward trip from Swatow, the down-  
ward run was made from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m.  
putting us back in Swatow just in time to catch  
comfortably the outgoing steamer for Amoy—  
had she been going on time, which needless to  
say to those who have travelled the China  
coast she did not do.

## CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 10th August.

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Commencement of the work of construction  
of the Sa Ho Bund, the Choy Mun Tak  
Government Industrial Manufactory, and the  
Public Garden of Canton, was made on the  
9th inst. The works are under the super-  
intendence of some eighty-seven Wei-yuans,  
appointed by the Viceroy.

## RETURN OF VICEROY SHUM.

The Canton Daily News of yesterday's date  
contains the following items:—  
Viceroy Shum returned to Canton from  
Whampoa at noon yesterday as some impor-  
tant business has to be discussed with the con-  
suls and others. It is reported that he will  
stay here until after the Emperor's birthday,  
when the official banquet (to foreign officials,  
Chinese officials and foreigners in Chinese  
employ) will be given.

## TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.

The Viceroy, considering that trade was  
much hampered by the being no telegraphic  
communication between Canton, Yangchiang,  
Kau Chow and Ch'ao Chou Fu, recently wrote  
the Inspector-General of Telegraphs on the  
subject. The latter replied that he would at  
once give orders for the construction of a line  
between Canton, Yang Chiang and Ch'ao  
Chou Fu, but that a line between Yang Chiang  
and Kau Chou was at present impracticable.

## IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

SITE AT HUNG HOM OFFERED.

An important land sale at Kowloon is short-  
ly to take place. The lot, measuring 23,250  
square feet, is situated at Hung Hom and com-  
prises portion of the foreshore and sea bed. It  
is subject to an annual Crown rent of \$212 and  
the upset price is \$25,000. The amount  
stipulated by Government to be spent on rate-  
able improvements within two years of sale is  
\$15,000. One of the special conditions of sale  
is that the purchaser shall reclaim the whole  
area of the lot and an additional strip of land  
50 feet in width along the north-eastern bound-  
ary of the lot for the purpose of forming a  
public road to such levels as may be approved  
by the Director of Public Works and shall pro-  
tect the reclaimed area to the satisfaction of  
the Director Public Works.

FROM to-morrow the s.s. *Wing Chai*, Capt. T.  
Austin, leaves Hongkong for Macao, on Sun-  
days, at 8.30 a.m. and returns from Macao at  
6 p.m., tide permitting.

THE T. K. K. South American Line steamer  
*Kasago Maru* will be despatched for Callao,  
Iquique, Valparaiso, via Japan Ports (Kobe  
and Yokohama) on Friday, the 17th inst., at  
noon.

THE Macao Government has just acquired a  
seismograph for the neighbouring colony.  
The instrument was ordered from Japan and  
was delivered at Macao on Wednesday. It is to  
be fitted up at the Government observatory at  
Penha in charge of the Harbour Master in  
Macao.

SERGEANT O'Sullivan of Hongkong Police  
Station, directed against a painter named Li  
Ping, before Mr. F. A. Hazelard, at the Police  
Court, this morning, for being in possession of  
a piece of spiked iron, resembling a knuckle-  
duster, for unlawful purposes. The sergeant  
said that when defendant saw him last night  
he behaved very suspiciously, and so he was  
searched and the iron found. The accused  
admitted possession, and a fine of \$50, with  
the alternative of six weeks' gaol, was imposed.



## TELEGRAM.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## THE HUNGHUTZES AGAIN.

## ENCOUNTER WITH JAPANESE.

## A STUBBORN FIGHT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 11th August, 12.15 p.m.

On the 8th inst. mounted bandits [Hunghutzes] again attacked Pitsewo.

The Japanese police made a counter-attack on the riders, whereupon a stubborn fight ensued.

Ultimately the bandits were repulsed leaving five dead, besides a large quantity of rifles and ammunition which they had to abandon in making good their retreat.

## ACCIDENT IN SAMCHUN HARBOR.

## PASSENGERS SEVERELY SCALDED.

Passengers who embarked on board the steam launch *Hung On*, to make the journey to Samchun yesterday morning, had a very unpleasant experience before the trip was over.

The steam launch left this port early in the morning, carrying some fifty or sixty passengers, including Police-sergeant and Mrs. Gerrard, who were returning to their station at Samchun, and arrived in Samchun harbour shortly after noon.

Immediately the *Hung On's* engines came to a standstill sampans flocked to the sides of the launch, to take passengers to the shore. Half the passengers had boarded sampans, when suddenly there was a panic among them, for the engine of the launch had turned off steam on to the sampans alongside.

Before the occupants of the sampans had time to escape several received a severe scalding, while the others, hearing the screams of those in agony, took to the sea. One coolie, who was nearest to the exhaust pipe, was very badly burnt on the chest, part of the skin being blown off by the steam, and his condition is very critical.

Sergeant Gerrard, who was with his wife in another sampan, received some, but burns on his legs. Without waiting for anything serious to follow, the policeman seized his wife by the arm and together they jumped into the river. Gerrard is a good swimmer, and succeeded in keeping his wife afloat, until they were later picked up by a junk.

Near the launch excitement ran high. Men, wild with terror, women and children, screaming with fright, all made attempts to get out of the way of the deadly steam, but in vain. The sampan people had jumped into the water on finding that escape was impossible, leaving the helpless passengers on the boats. These afterwards were forced to leap into the harbour, and soon the harbour of Samchun was one mass of "swimmers."

By this time those passengers who were fortunate enough to be still on board the launch and out of harm's way, had rushed to the head of the engine-room and acquainted the engineer with what had occurred, and steam was turned off, but the damage had already been done.

The exact number of passengers who were scalded is at present unknown, although it is certain that no deaths have so far resulted from the accident.

The coolie who was so severely scalded had to be brought back to Hongkong to go to hospital, and his condition, we are informed, is precarious.

The police here were informed of the occurrence, and when the *Hung On* arrived in port this morning, the engineer was taken in charge.

"The whole affair was an accident," said an officer, "but we are holding the engineer until evidence arrives from Samchun. Then we will decide whether he will be charged, or not."

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

German (*Sachsen*) 14th inst.  
French (*Euphrate*) 14th inst.  
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 14th inst.  
German (*Prinz Regent Luitpold*) 14th inst.  
American (*China*) 15th inst.  
Indian (*Lutzing*) 14th inst.  
American (*Mongolia*) 18th inst.  
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 27th inst.  
Australian (*Changsha*) 1st prox.

The s.s. *Tydeus* from Pacific left Shanghai on 9th inst. and is due here on 12th inst.  
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of China* left Yokohama p.m., on 10th inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.

The N. Y. K. Bombay Line s.s. *Riojun Maru* left Shanghai for this port on 10th inst., and is expected here on 13th inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Lattang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 10th inst., at 5 p.m.

The Java-China-Japan Line s.s. *Tjimarli* left Macassar for this port on 9th inst., and may be expected here on 17th inst.

The P. M. S. Co.'s s.s. *China* will sail from Manila on 13th inst., at noon, and will be due to arrive at this port on 15th inst., at noon.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Regent Luitpold* left Shanghai via Foochow on 11th inst., at 3 a.m., and may be expected here on 14th inst., evening.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai at 4 a.m., on 11th inst., and leaves again at 3 p.m., same day, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 10 a.m., on 14th inst.

## TELEGRAMS.

## ANOTHER PIRATICAL ATTACK.

## BRITISH LAUNCH HELD-UP.

## CREW KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Wuchow, 11th August, 11.50 a.m.

The British steam-launch *Wing Fat* was pirated close to Wuchow last night.

An encounter took place between the pirates and the crew of the *Wing Fat*.

The casualties are: one man killed and three others wounded.

After holding up the launch the pirates ransacked it at pleasure, and succeeded in carrying off booty to the value of five hundred taels besides one chest of opium.

[From the text of the despatch it could not be gathered whether the casualties were among the ransackers or the crew, presumably they were among the latter.—Ed., H.K.T.]

## [Reuters.]

## The Alaska Incident.

LONDON, 9th August.

When the Japanese refused to surrender, the special American agent Lempke ordered the patrol to fire.

## Lord Milner.

The Duke of Somerset has conveyed to Lord Milner an address of appreciation of his services in South Africa signed by 370,000 adult males.

Lord Milner, in replying, said that the personal annoyance did not affect him half as much as the trials and dangers to which South Africa had again been exposed.

Later.

## The Standard Oil Co.

The Standard Oil Co. has been indicted in Chicago of illegally receiving rebates from the railroads.

## The London Stock Exchange.

A notable feature yesterday on the Stock Exchange was the large purchases of gilt-edged stocks for investments on French and Russian accounts.

## DEVELOPMENT OF SHAMEEN.

So many new houses are in course of construction, or have been already finished that the old Shameen is gaining quite a new appearance, says the *Canton Daily News*. On the Bund in the English concession is the fine new building of Butterfield and Swire, somewhat farther on, the palace of the new German Consulate. On the Canton side is situated the new large Hong of Messrs. Reiss & Co., the new fine Masonic Hall, which was inaugurated last Sunday, down the river on the Bund the new building of Mr. Danby, in which at present Mr. and Mrs. Zundel reside, the next building on the corner belonging to the East Asiatic Trading Co., has been enlarged by another story, etc. In course of construction are the Hong of Messrs. Anshold, Karberg & Co., which will be a large fine compound too, the three new houses for the International Bank and other firms, the new house opposite Messrs. Watson & Company, some other new constructions are under consideration. In the French concession the new Customs buildings, of which the foundations have just been laid, will provide quarters for a good number of Customs officials, whose removal there will leave other residences free.

There should now be space in Shameen for enterprising merchants to establish branches, here-up to the present room has been very scarce and we have often heard that given for the reason why new firms do not open here. Canton with its two million inhabitants and its immense possibilities of trade could surely support more than the present number of firms who live by it. If trade at present is somewhat dull, such periods are always followed by more lively ones.

## HORSES FOR MACAO.

By the s.s. *Heungshan* this afternoon there were shipped to Macao to the order of Baron Cadore, on behalf of the Portuguese Government, six China ponies and two Australian horses. Mr. G. W. Gegg, of Kennedy's Horse Repository, had charge of the animals which we understand, are for use by the Macao mounted police.

A STREET coolie went to a restaurant at West Point last evening for dinner. When his inner man had been satisfied he called for the bill. The bill was produced, and it was seen the price was ten cents and five cash. The diner objected to pay the extra five cash, which the waiter said was for extra mustard and pepper used. Words were exchanged, and a quarrel started, and the waiter was alleged to have picked up a pot of boiling tea and poured it down the coolie's back, doing considerable injury to the coolie, who had to be taken to hospital. The police arrested the waiter.

## COUNTERFEIT COINS.

## HEAVY SENTENCE PASSED.

At the instance of Inspector O'Donnell, at the Police Court, this morning, a coolie named Luk Pui was charged with uttering seven counterfeit Mexican dollars, at Aberdeen, yesterday, and also with being in possession of seven counterfeit dollars.

The coolie said the coins were given him by a friend.

Evidence was heard to the effect that the accused went to three shops at Aberdeen yesterday and after chatting with the shopkeepers for a while asked to be given small coins for dollars. The shopkeepers fell to his trick, but when accused left the shops they discovered that they had been tendered lead dollars, and informed the police. Accused was arrested on the point of purchasing some cigarettes with a bad dollar.

His Worship sent defendant to gaol for six months, and to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours, the spurious coins to be destroyed.

Inspector Collett, of No. 7 Police Station, had a similar case. He placed a carpenter by name Chan Lam Sang before Mr. H. H. J. Compertz, for being in possession of twenty-nine counterfeit twenty-cent pieces, and also for trying to "palm off" ten of the coins, yesterday, at West Point.

The carpenter pleaded guilty to the charges, and his Worship fined him \$50, or six weeks' hard labour on the first charge, and to go to gaol for six weeks and to be put in the stocks for six hours, on the second charge.

## NEW ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

The following description of the Yuen Chong Flour Mill appears in the "Eastern Review."

The erection of a new flour mill in Shanghai for Mr. Yuen Chong has been completed and the building fitted throughout with the latest and most up-to-date machinery and plant. The mill is situated directly facing Soochow creek and occupies a prominent position at the corner of the North Soochow and Winchester Roads. The main building is five storeys in height and has a length of 65 feet, width 44 feet, and a total height of 68 feet, and a large erection at the south end of the mill containing the machinery and cleaning departments. Its length is 44 feet, width 28 feet, and height 72 feet, and at the top a huge water tank is situated for use in case of fire. In the basement are to be found the elevators, main line shafting and the elevators and spouts from the roller mills which are situated on the first floor. The second floor contains the purifiers and on the third floor is to be found the Reliance Sifters, also fan and dust collector for roll suction. On the fourth floor are located the centrifugal reels, scalper, dusters and flour dressers. The top storey contains the elevator heads, by means of which the wheat is carried direct from the warehouse on the surface and delivered at the receiving, separators on the fifth floor. First the wheat passes into the store bins, then through the milling separators, cockle machine and acouters until perfectly clean and ready for the mill. The grinding is then commenced, the break rolls coming first into use and then the roller mills. The total capacity of the mill is estimated at about 1,800 70-lb. bags a day of twenty-four hours. Messrs. Jarline, Matheson & Co. have supplied the entire equipment. The machinery for the flour mill was purchased of Allis Chalmers Co., of Chicago, while the purifiers are of English manufacture, the completed installation being one of the most modern, perfect and complete plants that it is possible to obtain and undoubtedly the best in China.

The same publication is also responsible for the following items of intelligence:

A new arsenal is to be established at Tientsin by the Viceroy, and the representative of one of the largest German firms is there with a view to obtaining the contract for construction, which will amount to some three million taels.

An application made by Baron Shibusawa and eight other Japanese capitalists for a concession for the establishment of a company to utilize the waters of the rivers Tatong and Ham for the generation of electric power has been granted by the Korean Government. The term of the concession is twenty-five years, and the Government is to receive five per cent of the net profits.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 11th at 11.15 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over Japan, and is little changed at the other stations.

The returns from N. China are lacking this morning, but pressure remains almost uniform in the other districts. It is slightly lower in W. Japan than elsewhere. It still exceeds the normal by about 0.1 inch over S. China, and is near its average point over W. Japan and the Philippines.

Gradients continue slight, and light variable winds are indicated along the Coast and over the China Sea.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, variable winds light to fair.  
2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.  
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

CHAN Wing, a coolie, boarded the s.s. *San Cheong* early this morning, on her arrival at her wharf here from Canton, and made a tour round the ship removing property from every cabin he touched. From the steward's cabin he pocketed an electric flash lamp, and from other cabins he stole clothing. On attempting to leave the ship the man was taken in charge. Before Mr. H. H. J. Compertz, this morning, at the Police Court, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

## Noon.

Buyers:—Unions \$800, Hongkong Fires \$320, China Fires \$91, H.K. C. and M. Steamboats \$271, Indo-Chinas \$70, China and Manila \$21, Raubs \$7, Cottons \$141, China Borneo \$10, China Providents \$9, Dairy Farms \$17, Tramways \$235, Icos \$236, China Lights \$10.

Sellers:—Canton Insurance \$335, Hongkong Docks \$153, Electrica \$15, Ropes \$29, Hotels \$125, Cements \$23.

Sales:—China Sugars \$150, Raubs \$7, Powells \$13.

Nominal:—Hongkong Banks \$850, National Banks \$47, Douglas \$47, Shell Transports \$76, Kowloon Wharfs \$106, Shanghai Docks \$15, 981, Hongkong Wharfs \$15, 235, Humphreys \$111, Powells \$104.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 10th inst.—The market continues to show more signs of activity, and a fair business has been transacted during the week.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks have maintained their position throughout the week, and the quotation of \$850 is unchanged, but shares are difficult to be obtained. Nationals remain in the same at 147.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are without business and continue on offer at \$335. North Chinas and Yangtzes are unchanged. Unions are in demand at \$800, but can probably be obtained at \$810.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fires can be placed at \$320. China Fires have advanced and close in demand at \$91.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats are quoted 271 buyers, without bringing shares on the market. China and Manila have buyers at \$21. Douglas is quiet at \$47. Indo-Chinas are firmer owing to a demand from the North, and are quoted at \$70, but can probably be placed at a higher rate. A fair business has been done in Shell Transports at 271 and shares can be had at 271/6. Star Ferries are offering at \$29 and \$20 for the old and new shares respectively. Shanghai Tugs are slightly weaker at \$15. 60 and the Preference at \$15. 51. Taku Tugs are stronger and are in demand at \$15. 45.

Refineries.—In the early part of the week China Sugars advanced to \$160 at which rate there were buyers, but on it being announced that no interim dividend would be paid, the market reacted and shares changed hands at \$154.12 closing quiet at this rate. Luzons can be placed at the improved rate of \$31.

Mining.—Raubs have further advanced and business has been done at various rates up to \$7 closing firm.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong & Whampoa Docks are quiet at \$153. Shanghai Docks have improved and sales are reported from the North at \$15. 98. Hongkong Wharfs have changed hands at the improved rate of \$15. 235.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been sold at \$110, and close in demand. Kowloon Lands and West Points are offering at quotations. Hongkong Hotels continue neglected at \$125. Humphreys' Estates can be had at \$114. In the report of the Asor House Hotel Co., Ltd., Shanghai, the profit and loss account shows a credit balance of 199,978.19 available for distribution, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 12%, absorbing \$16,560, to place to reserve fund \$15,000, and to carry forward \$3,418.19.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have improved and are wanted at \$15. 79. Sales of Internationals are reported at \$15. 64. Laou Kung Mows have buyers at \$15. 75. There are buyers of Hongkong Cottons at \$141.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been booked in small quantities at \$221. Dairy Farms have buyers at \$17. China Borneos have advanced to \$10. China Providents are in strong demand at \$9. China Light & Powers have been sold at \$10 and close firm. Langkats are unchanged.

## YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 10th instant, Messrs. Phirosha B. Petit & Co. write:—Since the issue of our last report dated the 27th ultimo, we had a full to face. The revival so joyfully welcome from all quarters was only a temporary one. Rates there are lower than in Hongkong, though clearances are better in the former than in the latter port, but taken for all in all Hongkong is beyond doubt in a better mood and can even afford to receive back parcels from Shanghai which the market there cannot consume, or the prices of which are far better here. At first Hongkong market was steady to firm and rates had a tendency to rise, but another Chinese yarn merchant's failure spoiled all chances of it by throwing back on the market some 8,000 bales for re-sale. The quantity thrown back on the hands of the compradors of the foreign firms by the previous failures has not yet been quite cleared off. The present Hongkong rates may well be considered fairly satisfactory, and if in the next two or three months deliveries take place with some briskness, rates may go still higher, but even if clearances do not respond as desired, prices may be maintained and the market will be strengthened as present indications go.

Business in Hongkong is mainly directed to those selected threads that are in single hands or those that are in short supplies. Compradors have not relaxed their cautiousness advised in our last and they make themselves sure before approving dealings with certain parties.

In Shanghai and the Northern markets the hand of the Chinese speculating broker is perceptible to a degree. He holds stocks of former cheap purchases and Chinese dealers prefer to buy from such stocks rather than from foreign holders who are thus working at a disadvantage and hopes are only based on better times coming on next month.

Reverting to our last remarks on trade prospects in Manchuria and on Japanese influence on trade in general, it would be interesting to note another feature of Japanese activity. Up about a decade ago the commercial relations between India and Japan were very favourable to India. In a way Japan was dependent upon India. India supplied what Japan demanded and Japan consumed what India pro-

duced. First it was Indian piece-goods; next it was cotton yarn, and then it was cotton itself. But Japan embarked upon industrial enterprises and manufactured her own piece-goods, and wove her own cotton yarn, and raw cotton has remained the only commodity for which Japan continues to draw upon India, among other countries. But Korea came under Japanese Protectorate and the Japanese have been planning the cultivation of cotton in Korea on an extensive scale and in due course of time Korea will be the formidable rival of India in the control of the Japanese, and for the matter of that, Chinese, especially Manchurian markets, for cotton.

No. 201.—A fair business is reported at last month's prices.

No. 164.—Selected threads moved at quotations.

No. 122.—At present are not in much favour, only the best finding buyers.

No. 102.—Cheap prices induced some business.

No. 82 and 62.—Steady at quotations. The market closes steady.

Sales during the past fortnight:—50 bales of No. 62; 50 bales of No. 82; 3,575 bales of No. 102; 800 bales of No. 122; 725 bales of No. 164, and 2,500 bales of No. 202; in all about 7,700 bales.

Arrivals.—Per Steamers *Lightning* and *Sri-jang* (from Calcutta), and *Copra*, *Ceylon Maru* (from Bombay) of about 1,000 bales for this port and about 3,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments.—To Shanghai and Northern Ports about 1,800 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—About 65,000 bales. Cotton.—Sales are reported of about 450 bales at \$23 to \$25 per picul.

Local Yarn.—Sales, about 250 bales of No. 102, at 395 per bale.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales, about 350 bales of No. 162, at \$124, and about 550 bales of No. 202, at \$127 to \$128 per bale.

Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India T.T. at Rs. 158 per cent.

Demand " " 158 1/2

London T.T. " 21 1/2 1/2d.=\$

Demand " " 21 1/2d.

Shanghai " " 72 1/2=\$100.

Silver " " 30 3/16d. per oz.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF KENNETH ELIOT HOPE POLLOCK, LATE OF VICTORIA, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG, MERCHANT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour the Chief Justice, has, in virtue of section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an order limiting to the 15th day of September, 1906, as the time for CREDITORS to send in their CLAIMS against the Estate of KENNETH ELIOT HOPE POLLOCK, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, who died on the 20th day of July, 1905, at Victoria, deceased intestate and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects were granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on 11th day of May, 1906, to GEORGE LEOPOLD DUNCAN, of No. 3, Duddell Street, Victoria aforesaid, Merchant, the Administrator.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that all such Claims are to be sent in writing to the Undersigned prior to the said 15th day of September, 1906, or no notice will be taken of them.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.

Dated the 11th day of August, 1906.  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the said Administrator,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

will be held on behalf of the Missions to Seamen

on the

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,

on

SATURDAY, August 18th, at 9.15 P.M.

Tickets: (\$2 and \$1)

may be obtained from Volunteer Headquarters

and from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1906 [832]

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Captain S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for

the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant,

at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1906 [834]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BANCA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From Marseilles, ex S.S. *Himalaya*.

From Calcutta.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.

S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.



## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.  
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	16th August.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CYCLOPS"	19th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"BELLEROPHON"	20th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	20th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	6th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	6th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	13th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	13th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	20th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	27th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	27th "	

## HOMeward.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES & HULL	"ASTYANAX"	12th August.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ORESTES"	14th "	
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"TYDEUS"	20th "	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ACHILLE"	28th "	
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	30th "	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DIOMEDE"	11th September.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	13th "	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	15th "	
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & LIVERPOOL	"CYCLOPS"	30th "	

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

## THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

## EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, and NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BELLEROPHON"	1st September.	
	"NINGCHOW"	29th September.	

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TYDEUS"	12th August.	
S.S. "Tydeus," from Pacific Coast, left Shanghai on the 9th instant, and is due here on the 12th.	"STENTOR"	8th September.	

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1906.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	SAIL
WEI-HAI-WEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	13th August.	
SHANGHAI	"SHAOSHING"	13th "	
MANILA	"TEAN"	14th "	
NINGPO, SHANGHAI & VLADIVOSTOCK	"PAOTING"	17th "	

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly  
qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1906.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of  
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 18th August, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 25th August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1906.



## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"JOHN HARDIE"	20th August.
"SOUTH AMERICA"	10th October.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1906.

## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,  
THE LATEST METHOD  
of the  
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,  
37, DES VROUX ROAD CENTRAL,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1906.TSIN TING.  
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.  
STUDIO AT NO. 14, DAQUILAR STREET.  
REASONABLE FEES.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1906.

## Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA  
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

## HOME-LINE.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
*SLAVONIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	14th August.
SENEGAMBIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	20th August.
SUEVIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	5th September.
SEGOVIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	13th September.

## HOMeward.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,  
LONDON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE  
MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	21st August.
*SILESIA	NAPLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	4th September.
HELVETIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	6th September.
*SCANDIA	NAPLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	18th September.
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	2nd October.

\* This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class  
passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds (no bunks), sofa,  
table, two wardrobes, two washstands, electric fans, etc., large elegantly furnished saloons,  
smoking room, etc.The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity and carries Doctor, Stewardess and  
Waiter.The "RIERNANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong,  
Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suva, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, to be  
followed by s.s. "HANSBURG," s.s. "HOHENSTAUFE," s.s. "SCANDIA," and s.s. "SILESIA."

## COAST SERVICE.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
ITHAKA	SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOCK	WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., Freight and Passengers.
DAPHNE	NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOCK	Beginning of September, Freight and Passengers.
LYDIA	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	Freight and Passengers.
KOWLOON	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	Freight and Passengers.

\* Taking Cargo at through rates to Tsingtao and Chemulpo.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

For steamers of the Coast Service marked † to

Hongkong, 11th August, 1906.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	SUNDAY, 12th August, Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	TUESDAY, 14th August, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 17th August, 4 P.M.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and are fitted  
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1906.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

## PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

## THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,483	Meitzenthin	August 14th.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	September 5th.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	G. Meissner	September 16th.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	October 9th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight, and further information, communicate  
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,  
(Calling at Manila, Port Darwin and  
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to  
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, etc.)  
THE Steamship"EASTERN,"  
Captain Powell, will be despatched as above,  
on SATURDAY, the 1st September, at Noon.  
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-  
sions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.  
This Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.  
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.  
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of  
passengers the steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1906.

## THE AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"FOXLEY,"  
Captain Butcher, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on or about the 4th September.  
For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong  
and South American Ports.PROPOSED sailings from HONGKONG  
to CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO,  
via JAPAN PORTS (KOBE AND YOKO-  
HAMA)."KASADO MARU," 5,000 tons,  
sails on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon,  
instead of as previously advertised."GLENFARG," 4,000 tons,  
sails on or about August 25th, at Noon.  
(Date of sailing subject to alteration).Taking freight also to other Western Coast  
Ports of South America transhipping to the  
Connecting Line.The above steamers have splendid accom-  
modation and are fitted throughout with Elec-  
tric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried  
on each boat.  
For further information as to Freight and  
Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager,  
York Building.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1906.

## ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND SAN  
FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"TONAWANDA"  
will be despatched for the above Ports, on or  
about the 20th instant.  
For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1906.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG-SWATOW-HANGKOK LINE.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Chartered Steamship

"KANJU MARU,"

Captain K. Hashimoto, will be despatched as  
above, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1906.

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## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"GLEN TURRET,"

Captain R. Webster, will be despatched as  
above, on or about the 14th instant.

For Freight, etc., apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. &amp; GOW,

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906.

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## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that  
their Goods will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed  
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the  
13th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk  
and expense into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and  
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE  
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside,  
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON &amp; Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1906.

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## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "BENLEDI,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND  
STRAITS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND  
STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being landed at  
their risk into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence  
and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered  
after the 15th instant will be subject  
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd  
instant, or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 14th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906.

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## "MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ERROLL,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND  
STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence  
and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 13th instant will be subject  
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th  
instant, or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1906.

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## S.S. "CALEDONIAN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London  
ex s.s. "Crimée," from Havre ex  
s.s. "Crimée," and from Bordeaux ex s.s.  
"Ville de Bordeaux," in connection with above  
Steamer, are hereby informed that their  
Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treas-  
ure and Valuables are being landed and  
stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at  
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained  
immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless  
intimation is received from the Consignees  
before 2 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be  
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after  
MONDAY, the 13th August, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or before  
the 13th August, or they will not be recognized.All damaged packages will be examined on  
MONDAY, the 13th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1906.

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## Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, PENANG  
AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SCANDIA,"

Captain von Doehren, having arrived from the  
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for  
countersignature by the Undersigned, and to  
take immediate delivery of their goods from  
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before TO-  
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be  
landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazar-  
dous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at  
Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognized.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 14th August, will be  
subject to rent.







## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,  
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI,  
EGYPT, MARSEILLES.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEE AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"

Captain Bourdon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. *Ville de la Citadelle* bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through bills of lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. CALEDONNIEN ..... 4th September.

S.S. POLYNESIEN ..... 18th September.

S.S. SALAZIE ..... 2nd October.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AFRICAN  
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI,"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying H.M. Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Victoria*, 5,522 tons, from Colombo.

Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Exeter*, due in London on the 7th October, 1906.

Parcels will be received at this office until 1 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.  
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,  
VIA  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Tremont ..... 9,606 T. W. Garlick. 22nd Aug.

Pleiades ..... 3,753 F. G. Purington 15th Sept.

Lyra ..... 4,417 G. V. Williams 29th Sept.

Shawmut ..... 9,606 E. V. Roberts 24th Oct.

\* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1906.

[12]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK,  
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship "ATHOLL" ..... 8th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1906.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN  
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most  
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of  
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind  
patronage and support, and desires to state that  
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds  
of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs  
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's  
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,  
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful  
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made  
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,  
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1897.

## Intimations.

## CUTLER, PALMER &amp; CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY

Per Case.

\$22.50

WHISKY, PALL MALL

20.00

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND

16.75

C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND

20.00

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

13.75

DOURO

20.00

SHERRY, AMOROSO

16.00

LA TORRE

40.50

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

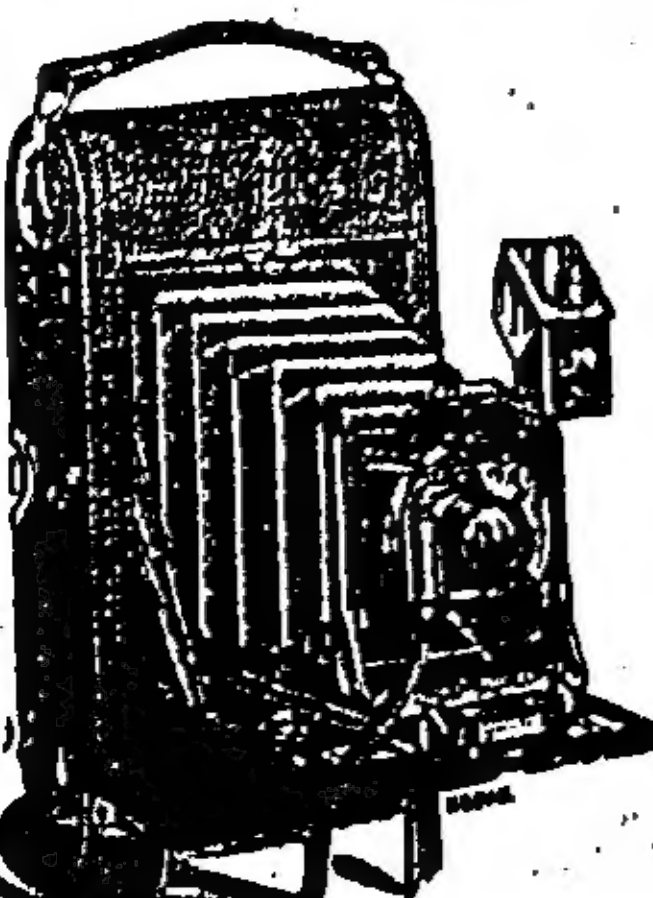
REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.



AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$10,000,000 \$12,735	\$1,693,777	{ \$1 15/- div. and \$1 bonus @ ex. 2/10/16/17 = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905 .....	1 1/2 %	{ \$850 London 292 \$47 sales
National Bank of China, Limited .....	99,925	£7	£6	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905 .....	...	...
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904 .....	6 %	\$335
North China Insurance Co., Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 @ ex 2/10 15/16 .....	6 %	Tls. 85 sellers
Union Insurance Co. of Canton, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$311,131 \$153,844 \$69,279 \$800,000 \$61,728 \$15,527	\$2,742,271	Interim div. of 13/- for 1905 .....	4 1/2 %	\$800 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$229,428 \$2,618	\$508,334	\$12 and 13 special dividend for 1904 .....	8 1/2 %	\$175 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$229,428 \$2,618	\$344,058	\$6 for 1904 .....	6 1/2 %	\$91 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,220,928	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904 .....	7 1/2 %	\$320 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000 \$264,138	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905 .....	7 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.9.1905 .....	7 1/2 %	\$47
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$154,331 \$120,000 \$280,918 \$13,999	\$21,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905 .....	7 1/2 %	\$2 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited .....	60,000	£10	£10	\$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	\$2,412	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16 = \$1.62 .....	6 1/2 %	\$70 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 20,000 Tls. 20,000 Tls. 20,000 Tls. 20,000	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sales
Do. (Preference) .....	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 20,000 Tls. 20,000 Tls. 20,000 Tls. 20,000	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905 .....	6 1/2 %	Tls. 51 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....	10,000	£1	£1	\$4,144 \$50,000 \$52,957	\$107,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905 .....	4 %	\$27 1/2
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$52,957 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 305,479	\$218	{ \$1.50 } for year ending 30.4.1906 .....	{ 1 1/2 % 3 1/2 %	{ \$29 \$20
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 28,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 13,013	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906 .....	0 %	Tls. 45 buyers
TELEPHONE.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$450,000 \$86,129	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905 .....	6 1/2 %	\$150 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none Tls. 100,000	\$132,588	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$21 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04 .....	...	Tls. 100 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$80,000 \$26,011 none	\$13,355	{ 1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months } ending 28.2.06 .....	7 %	Tls. 10 sellers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited .....	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none G. \$10	G. \$90,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905 .....	7 %	G. \$14 nominal
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited .....	100,000	£1	£1	\$4,873 \$4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	57
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905 .....	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$56,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$6 for 1905 .....	5 1/2 %	\$16
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$36,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905 .....	7 1/2 %	\$153 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$60	\$60	\$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905 .....	6 1/2 %	\$18
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	\$57,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 487,210	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 98 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited .....	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 57,065 Tls. 57,065 Tls. 57,065 Tls. 57,065	Tls. 57,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 .....	6 %	Tls. 235 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000 Tls. 30,000 Tls. 30,000 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905 .....	8 %	Tls. 225 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none \$14,516	none	First year \$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 102 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	7,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516 \$14,516 \$14,516 \$14,516	\$9,628	\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905 .....	13 1/2 %	\$18 sales
Central Stores, Limited .....	6,000	\$15	\$15	none \$14,516	\$4,719	\$7 on \$7 1/2 for 1905 .....	...	\$157 sales
Do. (new issue) .....	24,000	\$15	\$15	none \$14,516	...	None .....	...	\$300 buyers
Do. (Founders) .....	123	\$15	\$15	\$64,975 \$24,071	\$619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905 .....	8 %	\$125 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000	\$24,071	Interim div. of \$3 1/2 account 1906 .....	6 1/2 %	\$110 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$67,839	Final of 6 1/2 % = 10 1/2 % for 1905 .....	10 1/2 %	Tls. 16 sellers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited .....	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 227,713 Tls. 227,713 Tls. 227,713 Tls. 227,713	Tls. 1,935	Final of \$6 making \$10 .....	10 %	\$100
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$70,000 \$70,000 \$70,000 \$70,000	\$4,699	80 cents for 1905 .....	7 %	\$11 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$5,070	\$2 1/2 for 1905 .....	6 1/2 %	\$18
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$50	\$50	Tls. 869,491 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 52,194	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906 .....	5 1/2 %	Tls. 110 ex d. s.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none Tls. 170,000	\$772	Interim div. of \$2 account 1906 .....	8 %	\$50 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	none Tls. 170,000	...	...	...	...
COTTON MILLS.								
Iwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	5,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905 .....	10 %	Tls. 79 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000	\$23,244	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05 .....	7 %	\$14 1/2 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898 .....	...	Tls. 64 sales
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none Tls. 18,456	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905 .....	10 1/2 %	Tls. 76 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,456 Tls. 18,456	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 300 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited .....	4,000	\$100	\$100	none \$814	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905 .....	7 1/2 %	\$90 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	£106	£106	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$856	1/3 per share for 1905 .....	2 1/2 %	\$7
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited .....	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905 .....	9 1/2 %	\$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	40,000	\$12	\$12	none \$10,000	Nil.	\$1 for 1904 .....	...	Tls. 10
China Flour Mill Co., Limited .....	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 189	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 .....	16 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	none \$10,000	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	6 %	Tls. 110 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,681	80 cents for 1905 .....	9 %	\$9.10 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$25,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 \$25,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905 .....	7 %	\$17 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,291 \$500,000 \$160,000	\$52,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for 1-year ended 30.6.06 .....	7 1/2 %	\$2 1/2 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited .....	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$160,000 \$160,000 \$160,000 \$160,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06 .....	10 %	\$25 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	none \$10,000	\$2,568	{ \$100 } cents for 10 months ending 28.2.06 .....	8 %	\$15 sellers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd. ....	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$2,796	5 1/2 for year ending 30.11.1901 .....	6 1/2 %	\$235
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$80,000 \$80,000 \$80,000 \$80,000	\$3,776	Int. div. of \$4 for 1-year ended 30.6.06 .....	8 %	\$236 b. ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares .....	6 1/2 %	\$20
Hongkong Steam Waterworks Company, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500 Tls. 547,502 Tls. 27,003	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year .....	11 1/2 %	\$81
Mitsubishi & Co. Ltd. (Mitsubishi & Co. Ltd.) plant in Langkat, Limited .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,502 Tls. 27,003	Tls. 10,374	{ second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 making } Tls. 15 so far a/c yr. ended 31.10.06 .....	10 %	Tls. 22 1/2 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited .....	67,500	\$10	\$10	none Tls. 27,003	Dr. P. 34,324	None .....	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited .....	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000 Tls. 45,000 Tls. 5,000	Tls. 11,017	{ Interim dividend of Tls. 3 1/2 account } 1906 .....	6 1/2 %	Tls. 126 1/2 ex div.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd. ....	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 5,000 Tls. 24,800	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904 .....	12 %	Tls. 50 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited .....	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 24,800 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 .....	9 1/2 %	Tls. 1.2 1/2 seller
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 .....	7 %	Tls. 72 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited .....	{ 7,200 7,200 6,000 20,000	{ £20 £20 £25 \$5	{ £20 £20 £25 \$5	Tls. 190,000 Tls. 37,000 none none	Tls. 85,598 Dr. \$41,934 \$1,134	{ Interim div. of 15/- for 1-year 1906 } Interim div. of 5/- for 1-year 1906 .....	...	Tls. 360 Tls. 278 \$20 \$6
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	none none	Dr. \$41,934	None .....	8 1/2 %	\$20
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$5	\$5	none Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05 .....	8 1/2 %	\$6
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	9,000	\$10	\$4	\$5,000 \$25,000	\$752	{ 70 cents } for year ended 31.5.1906 .....	{ 7 1/2 % 5 1/2 %	{ \$9 \$180
Do. (Founders) .....	100	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$25,000	\$752	{ 80 cents } for year ended 31.5.1906 .....	7 1/2 %	\$13
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited .....	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905 .....	7 1/2 %	\$13
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6 .....	10 %	\$10 buyers
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE								
Hk., Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	\$1							14th August
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£1.15							18th August
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. ....	36							20th August
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd. (Shanghai) ..	\$5							18th August